

The Daily Mirror

THE MORNING JOURNAL WITH THE SECOND LARGEST NET SALE.

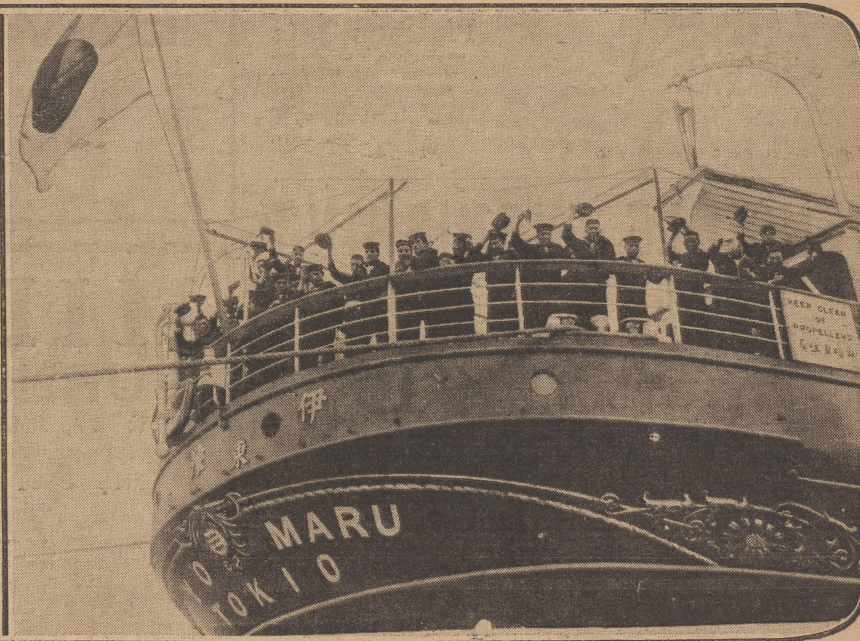
No. 752.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1906.

One Halfpenny.

OUR JAPANESE SAILOR GUESTS LEAVING LONDON YESTERDAY.



To join the new battleship Kashima at Barrow, 300 of the Japanese sailors who have been our guests for the past few days, left by special train. By the afternoon's tide the remaining 300 sailed from the Albert Docks in the transport Iyo Maru for New-

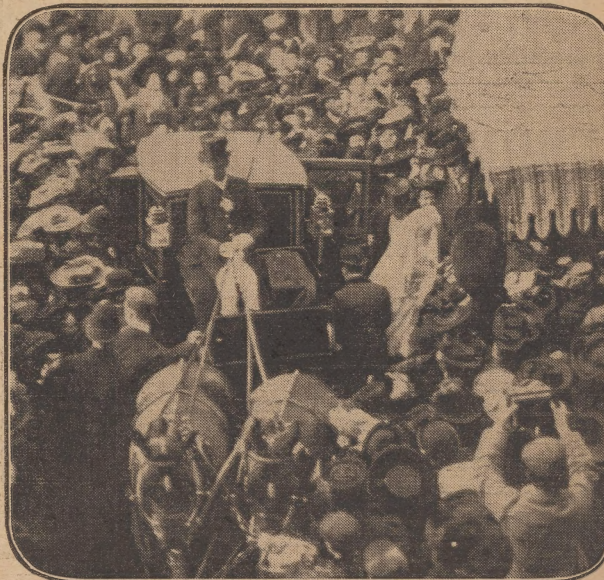
castle to join the Katori. On the left is a little English girl presented by the Japanese with a bunch of imitation cherry blossom. On the right the vessel is leaving the docks. Her name and a notice on the stern are in English and Japanese.

TOGO'S BLUEJACKETS BID GOOD-BYE TO LONDON.



As the Iyo Maru left the docks yesterday the Japanese sailors on board lined the side of the vessel and gave hearty cheers to those assembled to see them off. Inset is a portrait of one of the crew watching the scene with his head thrust through a porthole in the vessel's side.

WEDDING OF THE CHIEF OF THE CLAN CAMERON.



Lady Hermione Graham, bride of Captain Donald Walter Cameron, of the Grenadier Guards, arriving at All Saints', Ennismore-gardens, yesterday. Accompanying the bride is the Duke of Montrose, her father. The porch and aisle of the church were lined with Guardsmen, and the ceremony was performed by Canon Fleming.

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Plasmon Oats are delicious, nourishing and digestible, and do not give rise to acidity, indigestion, &c. They require only four minutes boiling.

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20 "	8s. "	100 "	40s. "

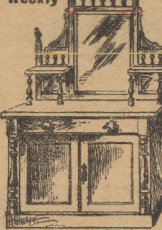
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51, GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.

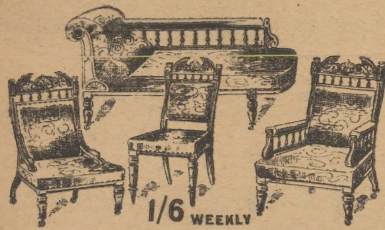
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A.A.A.—How to Make Money with a Small Capital—Write for particulars, mentioning this paper, to Ives, Anderson, and Co., 41, Bishopsgate-st Within, London, E.C.

A.A.A.—System of money making: profit of 25% on 25 shovels in a few days.—Byrta, Gould, 25, Lawrence-lane, London.

CASH Advances from £10 to £1,000 to householders and others on approved note of hand; strict confidence; no sureties, fees, or fines; bills discounted.—Call or write to the actual lender, James Wicker, 1, Adelaide-st, Strand, London, W.C.

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BOVRIL HOT
is "just the thing."

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THE BEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

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Limehouse, Jan. 5, 1906.

Dear Sir,—I should like to thank you very much for the consideration and kindness during the past two years, and if wanting any more furniture I shall not forget the Midland Furnishing Company.

Yours truly,

A Major writes:

21/3/1906.

Dear Sir,—Many thanks for your letter with reference to Mrs. — I am only too glad to give your name to anyone who wishes to furnish, knowing that they will meet with every courtesy in your firm.

Yours truly,

These are only two out of thousands, the originals of which can be seen at our Office.

NO HARSH TREATMENT. NO ADDED INTEREST.

FURNISH ON EASY TERMS

TERMS.

Town or Country.	Worth.	Per Month.
£10 -	-	6 0
£20 -	-	11 0
£50 -	-	21 8 0
£100 -	-	2 5 0
£200 -	-	4 10 0
£500 -	-	11 5 0

Any amount pro rata.

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"1906" Guide and Catalogue free.

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CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Natal Revolts Against Mr. Winston Churchill.

MINISTRY RESIGNS.

"Humanitarian Motives" Lead to an Awkward Situation.

INTENSE INDIGNATION.

Mr. Winston Churchill has brought about something like a revolt in Natal, hitherto one of the most loyal of the South African Colonies.

By a tactless action he has incensed the Colonial Cabinet, and yesterday the Ministry resigned in a body.

The crisis arose over the question of death sentences on twelve natives convicted of murdering a police-inspector named Hunt, who was engaged in collecting the poll tax. It was found that a plot existed among the natives for the massacre of Europeans in isolated districts of Zululand, and the authorities, knowing the peril of allowing such a movement to spread with impunity, acted with energy and decision.

The men were found guilty, and condemned to be executed as an example to the turbulent natives.

With the carrying-out of these sentences Mr. Winston Churchill has interfered. The Natal Ministry refused to give way, and the prerogative of the Governor has had to be invoked to stop the executions. The Ministry thereon resigned. A most dangerous bitterness of feeling reigns in Natal, and it is difficult to foresee, especially as the other South African Colonies are seething with discontent.

What has prompted Mr. Winston Churchill—who seems, by the way, to have acted in place of his superior, Lord Elgin—to this arbitrary course? Our Lobby correspondent says the explanation is "humanitarian motives."

MR. CHURCHILL'S TELEGRAM.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Thursday.—The Cabinet has confirmed the death sentence on the twelve natives convicted of murdering a policeman in the recent disturbances, the execution being fixed to take place on Friday.

Mr. Winston Churchill telegraphed suspending the executions, pending the consideration of the sentence by the Home Government.

The Premier, Mr. Smythe, refused to accede, and the Governor, under letters patent, postponed the execution.

The Ministry has resigned.—Reuter.

THE RETIRING MEMBERS.

The members of the resigning Ministry are:—

Hon. C. J. Smythe, Premier and Colonial Secretary.

Hon. J. G. Maydon, Minister for Railways and Harbours.

Hon. T. Hyslop, Treasurer.

Hon. T. Watt, Minister of Justice.

Hon. H. D. Winter, Minister for Native Affairs and Public Works.

Hon. W. F. Clayton, Minister for Agriculture.

THE CABINET'S STATEMENT.

DURBAN, Thursday.—An official statement which has been issued announcing the resignation of the Cabinet shows that the court-martial on the natives alleged to have taken part in the attack on Sub-Inspector Hunt, was composed of five militia officers.

The prisoners were legally represented, and the evidence was taken of twelve Europeans and twenty-one natives. The proceedings lasted eight days. Twelve of the accused were found guilty of murder, and were sentenced to be shot, six were sentenced to terms of imprisonment and various numbers of lashes, and three were discharged. These sentences were confirmed by the Governor in council, and the executions were fixed for noon to-morrow, when the neighbouring tribes were ordered to be present.

The Governor informed Lord Elgin, who telegraphed last night, instructing his Excellency to postpone the execution. Sir Henry McCallum conveyed these instructions to the Premier, who felt unable to adopt the course he was requested to take.

Thereupon the Governor exercised his authority and postponed the execution.

The statement concludes: "In view of the importance of the maintenance of the authority of

the Government at the present critical juncture and of the Constitutional question involved by the interference of the Secretary of State with the decision of the Executive Council of a responsible Colony, the Ministers were compelled instantly to resign. At the request of the Governor, however, they are remaining in office pending further communication with Lord Elgin."

The Colony unitedly supports the action of the Premier.—Reuter.

RESENTMENT SWELLING.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Thursday, 3.20 p.m.—The mayor has called an indignation meeting for to-morrow.

The resentment felt against the action of the Imperial Government is increasing hourly.—Reuter.

A PROTEST AGAINST INTERFERENCE.

Inquiries made in Natal Government circles in London yesterday elicited opinion that the resignation of the Ministry is cause for some alarm, as such a drastic step would not be taken except as an extreme protest against the Government's action. The Colony takes the point of view that the murder case is a matter that should be left to those qualified to understand the circumstances. It is the principle that is at stake.

It was pointed out that the step was taken as a protest against interference by the Home Government in a matter which is of purely local jurisdiction, and in the opinion of one who is closely in touch with South Africa it is impossible in the circumstances for any other Ministry to accept office.

An important aspect of the matter is the effect it will have upon the natives, and fears are expressed that if they learn that the Imperial Government is interfering with the decision of their supreme chief, who had ordained that the prisoners were to die, their behaviour may again become threatening.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

The affair for which the twelve natives were condemned took place on February 7. Inspector Hunt, with a party of troopers, was sent to deal with an armed demonstration of natives against the poll-tax. He arrested two ringleaders, but on his way back was ambushed by forty Kaffirs.

A general mêlée ensued, and Hunt was killed, others of the party being wounded. The natives fled, and something like a small war ensued. Severe measures were taken, and finally the ringleaders were surrendered to the British authorities.

It is regarding the execution of these men that all the trouble has arisen.

ROYAL TOURISTS' DANGER.

Prince of Wales and Duke of Connaught Escape a Collision at Suez.

Early yesterday morning the Prince and Princess of Wales had a narrow escape of shipwreck, owing to the heavy gale that was blowing in Suez Harbour.

They were spending the night on board the battleship Renown, and during the night the Prinz Regent, with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on board, arrived in the harbour.

She cast anchor, but the gale was so furious that the anchors dragged. The Prinz Regent drifted swiftly down upon the Renown, and a serious mishap seemed inevitable.

Only a few feet separated the two great vessels when a hold was obtained by the anchor of the Prinz Regent, and the collision was avoided.

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

The miners on strike at Lens are becoming more numerous again, 35,000 men being idle yesterday.

The British steamer Mandalay, from Rangoon for Liverpool, has run ashore in the Suez Canal, and traffic is suspended.—Reuter.

Six foreigners have been arrested at Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A., in connection with the murder of six other foreigners at Minneapolis.

Mr. Brodie L. Duke, the tobacco manufacturer, has obtained a divorce from Mrs. Alice Webb Duke, to whom he was married in December, 1904.

A telegram from Port Say, Algeria, states that an engagement took place, on March 24, between the forces of the Sultan and those of the Pretender without any decisive result.—Reuter.

Earl Grey, speaking at Ottawa, said he held that no citizen was doing his duty by the Empire who did not qualify with the rifle, or hold himself at the disposal of the Crown for military service.

It is stated in Berlin that the Prussian Ministry of State has come to a favourable decision regarding the payment of members of the Reichstag, and that a Bill will shortly be submitted to the Imperial Parliament.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Our special weather forecast for to-day is:—Northerly breeze, mostly fair to very fine; slight local cold showers; temperature remaining low.

Lightning no time, 7.20 p.m.

Sea passages will be moderate to smooth generally.

LORD MILNER.

Warm Eulogy in the House of Lords.

ARCHBISHOP'S PRAISE.

A brilliant gathering last night assembled in the House of Lords to hear the great and eagerly-anticipated debate on Lord Milner.

Seldom has the Gilded Chamber presented a more crowded or animated appearance.

Cabinet Ministers and Privy Councillors jostled one another in the limited space around the Throne. Peers overflowed the side galleries. Members of Parliament, packed like herrings, filled to the last inch the seats of the Commons.

The debate was the outcome of the indirect Vote of Censure on Lord Milner passed by the Commons last week for countenancing the illegal flogging of Chinese coolies.

Mr. Churchill, who moved the fateful motion in the Popular Chamber, was present throughout the debate, leaning against the tall chandelier by the rails in front of the Throne, and listening with interest to the criticisms of the Government.

It was as a counterblast to the action of the Commons that Lord Halifax last night moved the following resolution:—

"That this House desires to place on record its high appreciation of the services rendered by Lord Milner in South Africa to the Crown and the Empire."

LORD HALIFAX'S ELOQUENCE.

A middle-aged man with a high forehead, an iron-grey beard, and pale, almost hollow cheeks, Lord Halifax is the president of the English Church Union. He gripped the House with his eloquent encomium of the great ex-Civil servant of the State yesterday, and so profound was the hush of the State that his typewritten notes as he occasionally paused to refer to them could be heard in the remotest corners of the Gilded Chamber.

"What can we now think," asked Lord Halifax, in tones of bitter reproach—"what can we now think when we see a single point in Lord Milner's great career made a point of attack and hear nothing said of the great services his lordship has rendered, when we are told that he who was once something is now nothing, and when we see those who have opposed his policy in South Africa and been beaten in the war rejoicing at the slur cast upon him?"

"What is the good of being loyal?" emphatically asked his lordship.

"The error for which Lord Milner has been practically censured amounts to a permission for such a caning as most of your lordships, I imagine, have been subjected to, very much to your lordships' advantage."

A ripple of merriment passed over the crimson benches.

Before the cheers of the Tory peers had died away Lord Amphill rose to second. "The vote of the other House," he said, "is the only formal reference to Lord Milner on the journals of Parliament, and the present motion will put on formal record the real feelings of the nation."

LORD ELGIN EXPLAINS.

With a nervous smile, the Earl of Elgin, the Colonial Secretary, came to the table. He spoke clearly and dispassionately.

He would, he said, say nothing that would grate on the ear or leave behind any sense of injustice. Lord Milner had done his work strenuously, faithfully, and disinterestedly. He had played a part which must leave its imprint for good or evil on the pages of history.

"We wish neither to deny nor to affirm a judgment on this particular point here or to-day."

"We shall be quite prepared to discuss a question of this kind on a fitting occasion. When we do discuss it we shall be quite prepared to express our opinion frankly."

"On this vote of recognition, however, in spite of some provocation, we resist giving any judgment. We did so also on another occasion in the House of Commons."

Lord Elgin paused, and explained. "Our only reason," he added, "is that we consider we have to deal with more important interests than the interests of any individual."

THE PRIMATE'S ATTITUDE.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, rising from his accustomed seat on the Bishops' benches, where the lawn-sleeved prelates had assembled in considerable force, readily joined in the praise of Lord Milner's "splendid record as High Commissioner," but could not give whole-hearted support to all that Lord Milner had done.

"From the first," he said, "I profoundly mistrusted and disliked Chinese labour, and sharply criticised it, but while I actually dislike Chinese labour as a whole I abhor flogging—(with great emphasis)—and illegal cruelty." At the same time, he expressed his regret that he cancelled the claim of a great man to their lordships' gratitude.

Earl Roberts said much of the success of the war was due to Lord Milner's able counsel and assistance from first to last.

MR. HUGH WATT'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

Startling Story Told by a Lately Released Convict.

DID LIGHTFOOT CONFESS?

Mr. Gladstone, the Home Secretary, is making investigations, the *Daily Mirror* learns, which may end in the release from prison—with innocence firmly established—of Mr. Hugh Watt, ex-M.P., who was recently sentenced to five years' penal servitude on the terrible charge of inciting various persons to murder his wife.

The material for Mr. Gladstone's investigations is the remarkable sworn testimony of a man who has just been released from Wormwood Scrubs Prison, where he was a fellow-prisoner of the notorious Lightfoot, who is undergoing sentence for perjury in connection with the Watt case.

Lady Violet Watt, through her solicitors, has sent this man's document to the Home Secretary praying him to examine it and order the release of Mr. Watt.

CONFESSION IN PRISON HOSPITAL.

The story of the man just released is highly sensational.

Lightfoot, it will be remembered, suddenly changed the whole tone of his evidence during the trial of Mr. Watt. From being a powerful witness for the defence, alleging that the trial was the result of a deep-laid conspiracy against the ex-M.P., he completely altered the whole aspect of affairs by stating that all his former evidence was one long falsehood given under pressure.

It was mainly upon the fresh evidence that he then gave that Mr. Watt was convicted.

The man who has just been released from Wormwood Scrubs was for a short time in the prison infirmary with Lightfoot, who, he says, made him a full confession of the part he played in the Watt case.

Lightfoot, it appears, was in a weak condition physically, and expressed sorrow at the "deadly results" of his false statements in the witness-box.

Little by little he told his confidant the complete story, which is diametrically opposed to his later evidence during the trial.

The man who thus became possessed of what may prove to be the key to Mr. Watt's release is a Roman Catholic, and on the eve of leaving prison he saw the Roman Catholic chaplain, and asked for guidance as to what ought to be done under the circumstances.

THE PRISON CHAPLAIN'S ADVICE.

His story was not told under the seal of the Confessional, and the priest, cross-examining him carefully, was so impressed that he told the man to go straight to Lady Violet Watt lest a great wrong might be done.

The day after his release the man called upon Lady Violet Watt, who was deeply moved by his story. As is well known, Lady Violet Watt has never doubted Mr. Watt's innocence.

"But," she said to the *Daily Mirror* yesterday, "you can imagine how surprised I was at this man's visit."

"But what could I do in the matter alone?"

"I asked the man to repeat what he had said, and asked him many questions. Then I sent him to my solicitors, who took down his statements in writing and asked him to swear an affidavit that they were true."

"This statement has been sent to the Home Secretary."

Yesterday the *Daily Mirror* saw the ex-convict, whose revelations are now in Mr. Gladstone's hands. The ex-convict is deeply impressed with the importance of what has been communicated to him, and states that although he had meant this week to go to the Argentine, where he had an offer of work, he is staying in England in order to do what the priest has shown him to be his duty.

SEEING IT THROUGH TO A FINISH.

"Lightfoot," he says, "is a north-countryman; so am I. That is how we became friends. We found we came from the same part, and he claims to know many people I know in the north."

"He is a talkative man, and although, judging from his history, no reliance can be placed on his word, he gave me dates, addresses, and facts which, if they are corroborated, will prove that he was telling me the truth."

"He did not tell it to me all at once, because conversation in the prison infirmary is not easy. But little by little I got it from him, and as I realised all that it might mean I did all I could to make him speak."

"I went to Lady Violet Watt at once, and I have proved some of Lightfoot's statements to be true. I have a few friends in London, and am doing odd jobs for the present. And I am going to see the matter through to a finish, whatever it may be."

MINE DISASTER KILLS 250 JAPANESE.

TOKIO, Thursday.—A terrible explosion has occurred in the Takashima colliery, near Nagasaki. Two hundred and fifty men were killed.—Reuter.

BACON THIRTY PER CENT. DEARER.

Only One of Many Urgent Problems for Housewives.

NO OYSTERS LEFT.

The national breakfast dish is in a position of peril. Bacon is going up in price so rapidly that it will shortly become a luxury, and like asparagus out of season, instead of a welcome and ordinary part of our staple diet.

In a few days it is expected that bacon dealers will put up their prices 30 per cent. The following table shows the probable difference between present and future prices:—

	Price per pound.	Present.	Future.
Sides	8s.	11	14
Half sides	8s.	11	14
Quarter sides—Neck and head	8s.	11	14
Hock and straws	8s.	11	14
Gammon and flank	8s.	11	14
Streaky	11	14	17
Middle cut	10	13	16
Back and ribs	10	13	16
Gammon	9s.	12	15
Flank	7s.	9	12
Fore end—Shoulder or neck	6s.	8	11
Cushion—Centre cut	1s. 1	1 1	1 5
Corner cut	1s. 1	1 1	1 5

Bacon dealers say that at present they are selling without any profit, and therefore if the public wants bacon it will have to pay more for it. In a question of choice between bacon at a higher price and no bacon at all there is not much doubt that the dealers will have the best of the argument.

Pig-Breeding Unprofitable.

The supply of bacon, said Messrs. Spiers and Pond to the *Daily Mirror* yesterday, is gradually becoming shorter owing chiefly to many farmers giving up pig-breeding. In later years this industry has gradually become less profitable, and until the pig comes into its own again bacon will continue dear.

The loss to retailers may be gauged from the fact that they are now paying as much as six shillings more per hundredweight than twelve months ago. So that there is every reason for most of us to hope that pig-farming will soon become popular again.

Africa Bacon comes cheaper. If the average Briton were asked which he would rather sacrifice—his bacon or his butter—he would admit that he had been asked a poser.

In view of the sad state into which butter has fallen, it is cheering and interesting to read what the "Lancet" says this week on the subject of dripping. It is the whim of some people, says the "Lancet," to affect a silly contempt for dripping because it is so often the poor man's substitute for butter. It would like to see the prejudice against dripping abandoned, and its use in the place of butter very largely extended. As a fat food dripping has no rival. Growing children thrive on dripping, but beef-dripping more especially is in many ways excellent as a food, and, moreover, has a very pleasing flavour due to the osmazone developed in the beef during the cooking.

In conclusion, a slice of bread uniformly covered with a thin layer of dripping affords an excellent diet for maintaining the weight and heat of the body.

Coffee Neglected.

Unlike dripping, oysters cannot exactly be called a food of the people, but, nevertheless, a good many people are interested in them. To these it will come as a mild shock that there will be no more Colchester oysters this season.

With more than a month before the oyster is out of season, this is news of some concern to those fortunate people with whom the "native" is a fairly frequent article of diet. The manager of the Colne Fishery Board is sending the following letter out to would-be buyers:—

"I beg to thank you for your favour, and regret that I cannot send the oysters, but the demand this season has been almost unprecedented, and our stock is quite exhausted." E. Newman.

The working man, who has heard that bacon is "going up" and that butter is of doubtful purity, will not be in the mood to be told that, if he would be healthy, he must give up drinking tea. But so Dr. Edward F. Willoughby, M.D., said last night at the Institute of Hygiene, and lamented the fact that coffee was neglected in this country. It had, he said, many advantages over tea. It contained less stimulant, and had the best of it in various other ways.

The Japanese, as well as the Chinese and the Russians, drink tea all day long, and yet they do not suffer from tea-dyspepsia or tea-nervousness. This may be due to the fact that their teas are only slightly roasted and fermented, but more probably the reason is that they use the finest teas; they never infuse them more than a moment or two, and they do not add either milk or sugar. Milk and sugar add to the food value of tea, but the addition of these is not an unalloyed advantage, as it allows a much coarser tea to be drunk, and often hides its true character.

BOYCOTTED VICAR.

Tells Sympathetic Visitor How the Trouble Arose, and Shows Him Over His Church.

In the picturesque village of Thorley, Isle of Wight, there exists another of those strange, almost unaccountable anti-clerical boycotts.

The victim is the Rev. Cowden-Cole, vicar of Thorley, and to such a length has this bitterness between pastor and people gone that the congregation in the quaint old church has dwindled down to less than half a dozen parishioners.

From a photographic correspondent who has talked with Mr. Cole, and whose excellent pictures appear on pages 8 and 9, the *Daily Mirror* has learnt something of the inward history of this village feud.

"When I reached Thorley," he writes, "I made a few inquiries. The villagers regarded me with amazement. 'Take his photograph,' said one old man, 'talk to him? Why, Mr. Cole won't see no one. Not a chick nor child has been in his house for six years.'

"I went on through the village, past the old hewn granite church, and approached the ivy-covered vicarage. The bell was broken, and I rapped on the door smartly with my knuckles.

"Presently a footstep sounded, and the door was opened, perhaps the width of an inch. 'Who is that?' queried a nervous, testy voice. I replied, and asked for a moment's speech with Mr. Cole.

"I can't speak to anybody; go away immediately," was the emphatic response. After several repeated refusals, the vicar consented to open the door a little more, and I had the picture of an elderly man, pale-faced, with a sandy-grey beard.

"We stood for a few minutes talking, and at last he consented to show me the church and allow me to take some photographs. Whilst we walked the two yards intervening Mr. Cole became a little more expansive, and spoke bitterly of his isolation. 'The trouble arose,' he said slowly, 'through a man who was my friend. I do not know why, but he began to interfere in my affairs, matters entirely connected with the church and under my authority. For a time I put up with this interference until I could stand it no longer, and I spoke to him. That was the beginning of all the trouble. The villagers disagreed with me, and then the control of the school was taken over by the School board—the snapping of another link between me and my parishioners. That is all,' he added bitterly. 'Now I am my own churchwarden, choir—though I have an organist for my harmonium—verger, and bellringer.' He would say no more."

PRINCESS ENA'S NEW GOWNS.

Busy Hour with Dressmaker, Who Says Royal Client Is Very Easy To Please.

Princess Ena, as early as ten o'clock yesterday morning at the Grosvenor Hotel, was being fitted with those gowns, principally for evening wear, that are being made by her own dressmaker, Mrs. Andrews, of George-street, W., in view of the forthcoming wedding.

The whole operation of fitting the five dresses took less than an hour, and by eleven the Princess was ready to continue in her tiring task, which has occupied her for weeks past, of interviewing endless tradesmen with goods for inspection.

The future Queen's dressmaker says that her royal client is the easiest of all her customers to please. She is not "fussy," and leaves most of the details entirely in the dressmaker's hands.

Queen Alexandra, with Princess Victoria, will travel from Sandringham to London to-night, and will leave on Monday to join the King at Marseilles, crossing from Dover to Calais on the turbine steamer Invicta.

JUDGE IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane Gives Evidence "on His Honour" in a Peculiar Case.

A very strange case, in which Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane and Mr. Shearman, K.C., were the chief witnesses, and gave conflicting evidence—on their word of honour, and not under the usual oath—came before Mr. Justice Farwell yesterday.

The case is an echo of proceedings for divorce taken in 1904 by Mr. Edward Smith, of Nottingham, against his wife, Mrs. Annie Amelia Smith. Mr. Smith obtained a decree, and agreed to make an allowance of £100 a year.

The question to decide was whether a "dum casta," or chastity, clause had been inserted in the agreement at the time.

Mr. Shearman was positive that no such condition was mentioned, and Mr. Justice Deane was just as certain that he only obtained Mr. Smith's consent on condition that the "dum casta" clause was inserted.

A settlement was arrived at, and the clause inserted in the agreement.

LORD RITCHIE'S ESTATE £116,245.

Lord Ritchie, who was perhaps best known as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and who died on January 9, left estate of the gross value of £116,245, with net personalty £79,119.

HIGHLAND WEDDING.

Brilliant Scene at Lady Hermione Graham's Marriage to Lochiel.

OAK-LEAF BADGE.

One of the most interesting and picturesque weddings witnessed in London for many months took place at All Saints', Ennismore-gardens, yesterday, when Lady Hermione Graham, younger daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, became the wife of Donald Walter Cameron, of Lochiel, son of the late Lochiel of Achnacarry, Spean Bridge.

The marriage marked the union of two of the most prominent of Scottish families.

The scene in the church was one of striking brilliance. Colour was lent to it by the presence, lining the aisle, of the scarlet and bearskin of the men of the Grenadier Guards, the regiment of which the bridegroom is a captain.

In the floral decorations, based on a groundwork of palms, a happy note was struck by the predominance of the oakleaf badge of the Camerons. The badge, too, figured in the bride's bouquet, the bridegroom's buttonhole, and the bridesmaids' dresses.

Bride of Great Beauty.

Very beautiful and very graceful looked the bride as she entered the church escorted by her father, the Duke of Montrose, who gave her away, and by her bridesmaids, who were Lady Helen Graham, Lady Isobel Kerr, Miss Margaret Trevelyan, Lady Helen Grimston, Lady Aline Grimston, Lady Cynthia Milnes, and Lady Mary Lyon.

It was generally regretted that Lady Mary Hamilton, who is shortly to marry the Marquis of Graham, the bride's brother, and the Marquis himself, were both prevented from attending because of influenza contracted during the electoral campaign in Eye (Suffolk).

The bride wore a becoming gown of ivory-white satin royale, arranged with a perfectly plain skirt, made very full and bordered round the hem with a soft bouillon of gathered chiffon.

The bodice was swathed in graceful folds round the figure, to give the effect to a Princess robe, and draped with fine Brussels point lace, simulating a bolero in front, and left slightly open at the throat, to show the beautiful diamond and pearl necklace presented by the bridegroom.

The Court train was of soft satin, arranged to come from between the shoulders, and fastened to the bodice with clustering sprays of orange blossom and white heather. The bride wore a wreath of orange blossom and a veil of Brussels lace, specially interesting from the fact that it had been worn by her mother, the Duchess of Montrose, on the occasion of her own marriage.

The best man was Mr. Houston Boswall, of the Grenadier Guards, and the officiating clergymen were Canon Fleming, the Rev. T. Mackenzie, and the Rev. Dr. Inge. A feature of the wedding was that one of the hymns used was taken from Moody and Sankey's famous collection.

The honeymoon will be spent at Rush Court, Wallingford.

IRISH KIDNAPPING ROMANCE.

Did Mother Try To Smuggle Away Her Own Son Dressed as a Girl?

Intense interest was displayed in the Dublin Police Court yesterday when Mrs. Edith Chandler and Mrs. Isabella Gamble were again charged with having kidnapped the boy, Vivian Gamble, son of the latter, from school.

It is alleged that they brought him to Drogheda with the idea of sailing with him, dressed as a girl, to Liverpool, but were arrested when about to sail.

Miss Foster, of West-street, Drogheda, assistant in the shop of R. Davis and Co., in charge of the children's outfitting department, identified Mrs. Chandler as having purchased the girl's clothing in which the little boy was dressed.

She was accompanied by another lady, whom she did not identify.

Mr. Healy, K.C., who is defending Mrs. Gamble, said their case was that Mrs. Gamble, the child's mother, bought the clothes. Counsel vigorously cross-examined the witness as to her identification of Mrs. Chandler. She persisted in saying that Mrs. Chandler was in the shop, but Mrs. Gamble was also there.

Several witnesses were examined with a view to showing that this was a case of mistaken identity. An adjournment was agreed to.

WEDDING GIFT OF £20,000 A YEAR.

According to the "New York Herald," Mr. William Waldorf Astor will present his son with his Cliveden residence as a wedding gift in addition to allowing him an income of £20,000 a year.

At its meeting in the Guildhall last night, the City Corporation decided to establish a horse or mechanically-propelled ambulance for the city.

CURATE'S COURTSHIP.

Young Clergyman Declares That "Most of It Came from the Lady's Side."

The Rev. Joseph Jennings Smyth, a Belfast rector, who as a curate made poetic love to Miss May Robinson, was ordered by a Belfast jury yesterday to pay that young lady £270 damages.

The cross-examination of the reverend gentleman by Serjeant Dodd, K.C., revealed curious clerical ideas as to courtship.

Mr. Smyth admitted that he enjoyed the lady's society. He could honestly say, however, that he did not love her.

He had acted foolishly in going to her house. Although he admitted kissing her, he declared that the greater part of the courtship was on her side.

Mr. Smyth stated that he was at present engaged to be married.

"Has your conduct," asked counsel very severely, "been that of a lover or a dastardly scoundrel?" This was a question that the Judge would not allow. "That," said his Lordship, "is for the jury to say."

The rector resented that his affection ever reached a passionate stage. Indeed, the lady had reason to complain that he did not kiss her enough. At the same time he blushing admitted that he had kissed Miss Robinson's sister.

Judge: Am I to understand that you believed this young lady was in love with you as distinguished from your being in love with her?—I never believed she was in love with me to the extent she sometimes said she was.

Did you ever ask yourself what was the reason that the father and mother made it a habit of leaving you and the young lady alone in the parlour?—I don't know whether I ever did consider the matter.

After hearing this and similar evidence the jury returned the verdict mentioned above.

TOGO'S MEN LEAVE LONDON.

Cordial Send-off to Both Parties, and Enthusiastic Welcome at Barrow.

The memorable visit of the six hundred Japanese sailors to London came to an end yesterday.

Three hundred of them went to Barrow-in-Furness in the morning to man the new battleship Katori. They had a great reception at the northern port, bands and a huge crowd of people escorting them to their ship.

In the afternoon the second half of the men left the Albert Dock in the *Iyo Maru* for Newcastle, where they will join the Kachimi. They had a most cordial send-off from a great crowd which lined the dock.

ORATORS WITH NO AUDIENCE.

Headmaster of Eton Presides at an Empty Lifeboat "Meeting"—Postponed for a Year.

The Rev. E. Lytton, the headmaster of Eton, had the remarkable experience at Windsor yesterday of being on the platform at a "meeting" called to promote a local Lifeboat Saturday fund, at which there was no audience.

When the mayor arrived at the council chamber to take the chair, the only persons present, in addition to the headmaster, were the organising secretary of the Lifeboat Institution and a Press representative, although 300 circulars of invitation had been issued.

After a quarter of an hour had been spent in waiting for an audience it was decided to postpone the meeting for a year.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE OFF TO EGYPT.

Still Weak from Influenza, but Cannot Spare Time for a Trip to South Africa.

Sir Edward Clarke starts this morning on the China for a trip to Egypt.

The attack of influenza from which he has recently been suffering was more serious than it was thought to be at first.

It was suggested that Sir Edward should take a trip to South Africa, but at present that is not a desirable holiday resort for politicians on either side of the House. There was the further objection that it would take him twelve weeks for the journey out and home again. So he decided on the Mediterranean and Egypt, and by the beginning of the middle of May he hopes to be back again, and able to meet the City electors.

Sir Edward will be accompanied by Lady Clarke and their second son, Mr. William Clarke.

TAILOR AND THERMOMETER.

London tailors are the only people who have not grumbled about the weather during the last few weeks.

A member of a well-known Bond-street firm has admitted that during the past week they sold more overcoats than during the whole of January.

"NURSING A NEST OF RADICALS."

Extraordinary Charges of Intimidation Against an Employer.

AN ELECTION SEQUEL.

At every election loose charges are made against employers of attempting to influence votes by the most potent of arguments—that of loss of employment. It is not often, however, that such a case finds its way into the courts.

Most extraordinary allegations were made yesterday at Torquay against Mr. Thomas Andrew Blackler, a large employer of labour, and proprietor of marble works, who was committed to the assizes on three charges by the Public Prosecutor of intimidating workmen at the Torquay Division election in January.

A marble mason named Gilding said that on the morning of the election day Mr. Blackler called him into his office and said he had received a letter from the Conservatives, for whom he did a lot of work, accusing him of "nursing a nest of Radicals." He did not intend to keep a nest of Radicals, and was surprised to find Gilding in the list of Radicals in his employ which had been sent to him.

"My Biggest Enemies."

Mr. Blackler spoke of the losses he had incurred by America's high tariff, and said he wanted a high tariff in England to protect him from the foreigner. He added: "Don't vote against your bread and cheese. What will the Liberals do for you? They only want your vote. When I stop hands, who am I going to discharge? Our biggest enemies, and my biggest enemies are free traders in my employ, because they vote against the firm's interests and their own as well."

An hour later Gilding voted, and on the Saturday following he was dismissed—he alleged because of his politics, although the defence sought to show that it was because he left work to hear the declaration of the poll on Tuesday morning and did not return till Thursday.

Three other men, named Thomas Hillman, a marble mason employed at the works for thirty-nine years; Thomas Stoneman, marble mason, thirty-four years in defendant's employ; and Henry Mayo, steam Sawyer for eighteen years, stated their wages were reduced a halfpenny per hour the Saturday after the election, and that they had since left.

Edward Cole, marble polisher, said he was dismissed the same day after working over twenty years.

Radicals in Churches.

Hillman said Mr. Blackler's declaration to him was: "If men will be so foolish as to vote against their bread and cheese they must take the consequences. I cannot send men who hold Radical opinions to work in churches."

Stoneman told Mr. Blackler he did not know how he voted, but Mr. Blackler replied: "I know how you lean."

Cole informed his employer that he had not voted because he had lost his vote, but Mr. Blackler replied: "Your principle is Liberal, and that will do."

Mayo declared that the accused said to him: "You are another of the Radicals. I intend to surround myself by men who will support my own interests."

The defence said there was a complete answer to these charges.

PILLAR-BOX RAKED WITH CARDBOARD.

London Man Charged at Liverpool with a Clever Cheese Theft.

A theft of great cunning was alleged at Liverpool yesterday against John Damer, "of Oxford-street, London," who was committed for trial by the stipendiary.

It was alleged that Damer made himself acquainted with the movements of a commercial traveller who had received certain cheques, and watched him post a letter containing them.

With the aid of a cardboard contrivance he is stated to have extracted the letters from the pillar-box. One cheque for £49, which was subsequently cashed, bore the words "Not negotiable" when posted, but when presented at the bank these words had been erased without leaving any mark.

The police state that they found in Damer's rooms chemicals which will remove ink writing without leaving a mark.

AFRAID TO RETURN TO ASYLUM.

Allowed out from Colney Hatch Asylum for a month on trial, Emma Stret, according to her sister's story at the inquest at Stoke Newington yesterday, dreaded that she would not get her discharge on her return to the asylum.

She disappeared, and her body was recovered from the New River later.

SPRING CLEANING BEGUN.

Husbands in the Garden, Fleeing from Topsy-Turvydom in the Home.

Spring has really come. That is to say, spring cleaning has set in.

Painters and paperhangers welcomed yesterday's genial weather in much the same spirit that the seaside landlady hails the month of August. It spells a golden harvest to them.

West End decorators were simply besieged with orders yesterday.

At least three out of every five families in the suburbs are dining in the drawing-rooms of their respective detached or semi-detached villas, because the sales-manger is at this moment in the hands of the pleasant-mannered paperhanger or the more forbidding sweep.

Rarely has spring-cleaning been put off later than it has this year, but the stormy weather has justified the housewife's precaution. It would be dreadful to think that soot had been blown on to the drawing-room carpet after it had been beaten, and anything was possible up to yesterday.

City men—not merely clerks—found their thoughts lightly turning to gardening in all its branches.

"We have had a large number of inquiries for sweet peas, clematis, gladioli, and climbing roses in pots," said a shop-manager to the *Daily Mirror* yesterday.

March and April, however, mean more than spring cleaning to some people. To junior clerks in the Post Office, great commercial firms, and banks these two months spell holiday time.

Of course, the youths would rather have their vacations in August, and sometimes effect an exchange with their older comrades. This can be done in the Post Office.

An official, seen by the *Daily Mirror*, however, denied all knowledge of any recognised system by which a junior clerk could exchange his holiday from March to August by paying £4 to the colleague whose date he took, or £3 for an exchange from March to July, or £2 to May or June. It is purely a private arrangement between Jones and Smith.

DRAMATIC END TO LADIES' CARD-PARTY.

Butler Dashes Off with Gold and Silver from the Poker Table.

A party of ladies in the house of the Misses Isaacson in Priory-road, West Hampstead, was the other day interrupted in a dramatic manner by the butler snatching up the stakes at the poker table and disappearing.

The butler, a German, engaged about a fortnight before, dropped bottles of "lemon squash" and glasses with a crash while the ladies were engrossed in the game.

Before the ladies had time to realise what was happening "James," the butler, had made a grab at the poker table, and had gathered up in one sweep gold, silver, purses, handbags, etc.

In another moment the ladies found themselves alone, "James" having locked the door behind him. Instantly they piled the furniture against the door, afraid that he might return. But he disappeared, and the police have not yet found him.

EDITOR'S PERPETUAL DILEMMA.

Council in Fictitious Action Puts the Problem of Newspaper Libel in a Nutshell.

The defence of the "Times" and the twenty-one other newspapers against the libel action brought in the King's Bench Division by Messrs. Underwood and Co. was opened by Mr. Eldon Banks, K.C., yesterday.

The case arises out of allegations made against the firm in Parliament as to the quality of the hay they supplied for horses during the South African war.

"It is a most remarkable action," said Mr. Banks. "The first question to consider is whether what is published by the newspapers is a libel. It is plain that a newspaper, or an individual, is entitled to comment fairly upon any matter of general public interest, and it is no libel provided they restrict themselves to fair comment."

"What is a newspaper to do when a Minister makes a statement? If the newspaper says it is untrue it libels the Minister. If it says it is true it libels the person spoken of." The case was adjourned.

HEALTHY PRISON LIFE.

Replying to a question in the House yesterday, the Home Secretary stated that the death-rate per 1,000 in local prisons last year was only 5.3, and in convict prisons 7.2.

ESPERANTO SONGS CAUSE A FURORE.

Mlle. Tamara, the "Russian Nightingale," has for a fortnight past, been taking Moscow audiences by storm with her topical songs, written in Esperanto.

£50,000 CLAIM.

How Canada Was Deprived of a New Line of Steamers.

ARMSTRONGS SUED.

A claim amounting to over £50,000 was made yesterday in the High Court against Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., the famous Elswick firm.

It was in respect of the failure of a proposed line of steamers to come into tangible existence.

Mr. W. Petersen, shipowner, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and his fellow-plaintiffs allege that if Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., and certain other gentlemen connected with the firm, had not "backed out" of a bargain at a critical moment the Atlantic Ocean would at the present time be the richer by a steamship company called the "Canadian Line," plying between the United Kingdom and Canada.

Mr. Petersen was the moving spirit in the enterprise. He says that he and his co-plaintiffs incurred liabilities in connection with his scheme to the extent of £38,000, and that as an important official in the new company he was to have five per cent. of the profits for ten years.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C., explained to Mr. Justice Kennedy and a special jury the history of the negotiations and the final rupture.

Re-christened Steamers.

There was a Canadian gentleman named Carboneau who had a concession from the Canadian Government. In connection with this concession, of which he was in a position to acquire the control, Mr. Petersen wished to form a company.

The Elswick firm had on their hands two steamships called the *Elbow* and the *Minho*. Under the styles of the Halifax and the Quebec it was proposed that these should form part of the new line. There was also another vessel which could be included under the title of *The Lady Strathcona*.

Negotiations were carried to an advanced stage, and, according to Mr. Isaacs, Armstrongs had led Mr. Petersen to suppose that they had pledged themselves to support him. Accordingly he had made various arrangements involving a great outlay.

On his part he had agreed to raise £55,000 towards capital.

When Mr. Petersen had come to an understanding with the Canadian Government, Mr. Isaacs claimed, he was left in the lurch by Armstrongs.

After this there were difficulties in his way in raising the capital, for, as an honest man, he had to tell financiers about the assistance that had been withdrawn.

Sir W. Laurier's Cables.

In support of his contention that Armstrongs tried to bring it about that the Canadian Government should cancel its offer, Mr. Isaacs read cablesgrams that had passed between Armstrongs and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of the Dominion.

First there came to Elswick the following message—

"Government incensed at delay. Fear that unless Armstrongs send strong cablegram direct to Premier he will give contract to others."

The "strong cablegram" sent was—

"Cause of delay our wish that you should be satisfied as to payment to Carboneau, and as to Petersen's connection with line, and his promise to find money."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied—

"Your cablegram received. Do not understand what you mean. Government has nothing to do with Carboneau."

Then Armstrongs cabled—

"Are we to understand that Government will give concession notwithstanding what our cablegram said?"

Sir Wilfrid retorted—

"I repeat, we have nothing to do with Carboneau."

As a reason for breaking off the negotiations, said Mr. Isaacs, it was suggested that the Canadian Government entertained grave objections to Mr. Petersen's connection with the scheme.

The defence is that there was no breach of contract.

The hearing was adjourned.

LATEST "HYSTERICAL" BILL.

A Bill has been introduced into the New York Assembly providing that anyone who advocates the propriety of putting to death persons afflicted with an incurable mental or physical disease shall be guilty of a felony.

Legislation of this kind, thinks the "British Medical Journal," would be as hysterical as that against which it is directed.

MESSANGER OF DEATH BY THE WINDOW.

The death took place yesterday of Mrs. Mary Parkinson, of Longridge, who was injured a fortnight ago by a piece of metal which, after an explosion, flew from a works 200 yards away and, entering through a window, struck her as she was standing with her child in her arms.

POETESS AND PRINTER.

Author's Corrections That Would Have Meant Sixty Hours' Work.

"Punctuation is a matter of taste," suggested counsel for the plaintiffs in an interesting case at Brighton County Court this week. "Well, I don't know that. Punctuation is punctuation," replied the witness under cross-examination.

Recognising that he was dealing with an expert, counsel then asked witness—foreman of the printing department of the "Brighton Gazette"—to punctuate the following poem.

WIFF WAFF.

Come under my hat gay wiff waff,
Before you get into a scrape,
My own white-waite come here,
You'll certainly meet a duffer.
The birdie waggling and beamish
Is sharpening his Tucson-like beak
To gobble you up wiff waffled.
While bright-coloured flowrets you seek.
Elt to and fro, in the sun's glow,
Wiff waff, wiff-waite, wiff waffled.

Witness bravely essayed the task, and, in spite of the laughter of the Court, came out of the ordeal very well.

This was an amusing episode in a case in which the Brighton Society and Guardian Press, Limited, are suing Mrs. Crichton, poetess and authoress, for £68 11s. 6d. for goods sold, work done, and printing. Mrs. Crichton counter-claims for £400—this including the value of certain manuscripts and damages for loss of profit on the resale of certain books.

Mrs. Crichton is the authoress of various books of poems and fairy tales, from which the above verse is an extract.

Detailed evidence was given showing that Mrs. Crichton had paid various sums for the printing and publishing of her books. She was advised not to pay any more as, she said, the printing, punctuation, and illustrations of the books were not satisfactory.

Mr. George Terry, manager of the printing department of the "Brighton Herald," said that in its present condition the book of fairy tales was of no value. He estimated that the author's corrections would have taken from sixty to seventy hours to do.

Judgment was reserved.

WOMAN'S TONGUE DEFIES THE LAW.

Magistrate Confesses That He Knows No Legislature That Can Check Feminine Loquacity.

Mr. Lane, the West London magistrate, had to deal with a difficult problem yesterday.

A young man applied to him for process against a young woman with whom he used to go courting, and who, now that they had ceased to be sweethearts, was, he complained, constantly molesting him, taunting him and mocking him before the customers at the public-house in which he was employed.

"Well," said Mr. Lane, "there is no law dealing with that kind of annoyance."

Applicant: Isn't there a law to stop her tongue?

Magistrate: Good gracious, no. You can't tell me of any law that will stop a woman's tongue.

Applicant: I thought you might send her a note.

Magistrate: Well, I'll send a policeman.

METHODS OF MOTH-CATCHERS.

Strange Case of "Trespass" Against Which Owner of Sporting Estate Seeks Injunction.

An extraordinary application for an injunction to restrain moth-catchers on a sporting estate at Holme, in Huntingdonshire, was heard yesterday before Mr. Justice Buckley in the Chancery Division.

The claimant was Mr. Joseph Fielden, owner of the estate, which, said counsel in opening the case, consisted partly of a very valuable game preserve on which from 400 to 600 pheasants had been bagged in a day.

In the middle of June the four defendants came down, and having erected a sheet in the roadway which intersected plaintiff's property, at night times displayed lanterns for the purpose of catching moths and other insects. As a fact, the land had been reclaimed, and was noted for its valuable entomological specimens.

Defendants also wandered about the coverts at night swinging lanterns and scanning the bark of trees, which had been "sugared," to catch moths. The hearing was adjourned.

OVERCROWDED BILLINGSGATE.

At yesterday's meeting of the Common Council a petition was presented by the National Sea Fisheries Protection Association to acquire the use of Custom House Quay, during the early morning, for vans coming to and from Billingsgate Market.

It was stated that Billingsgate was without proper facilities, and, after discussion, the matter was referred to a local committee.

WASTEFUL LONDON GUARDIANS.

New Investigations Show How Huge Sums Have Been Squandered.

MR. JOHN BURNS ACTIVE.

Remarkable disclosures of Poor-law extravagance are being made in consequence of the activity of Mr. John Burns at the Local Government Board. His examination into the administration of London boards of guardians has led some boards to take action in their defence. Thus, the Poplar Guardians are conducting a separate inquiry side by side with the one by the Local Government Board. Poplar has made the mistake of supposing the inquiry to be of a hostile character. It is true the Local Government Board will unearth a good deal of unpleasant information, but the case of Poplar will be the case for the Government when the inevitable Bill for the unification of the poor-rate of London and the establishment of a Poor-law Board for the metropolis is presented.

West H. m's Royal Disregard of Cost.

The case of West Ham is somewhat different from that of Poplar. Here there is a royal disregard for expense.

Until recently its intoxicating liquor bill was equal to the whole amount spent in a similar way in all the Poor-law institutions of Scotland and Wales put together.

Here are some official figures which tell their own tale. First, we have the cost of feeding the paupers in the infirmary. This is in—

Lewisham	8 8 per head per week
Camberwell	8 7 per head per week
West Ham	11 4 per head per week

For housing their sick paupers the ratepayers pay the following sums in—

Lewisham	6 6 per head per week
Camberwell	9 6 per head per week
West Ham	9 3 per head per week

To pay the salaries and wages of the officers who attend to the wants of these people, the following weekly cost is imposed on the ratepayers in

Lewisham	15 4 per head per week
Camberwell	13 5 per head per week
West Ham	17 9 per head per week

Nearly £2 a Sick Pauper a Week.

Thus, the total cost of maintaining each sick pauper in the three workhouse infirmaries is in—

Lewisham	30 7 per week
Camberwell	33 5 per week
West Ham	38 5 per week

No wonder the West Ham Union Infirmary is overcrowded! A sick pauper costs nearly £2 a week to feed, house, and tend!

This reckless disregard of the value of money is characteristic of all boards run by officials. The Mile End Guardians have what are called "scattered homes," miniature workhouse schools, where some children of about the same ages are crammed in villas and brought up together.

In one of these homes—No. 24, Tredgar-square—six tons of coal were burnt between February 4 and March 22. This is not the only institution of its kind where every grain in the house has been burnt out by the fierce fires maintained.

Children's "Earthly Paradise."

Poplar's new school, upon which £136,000 has already been spent, will equal in equipment any first-rate boarding-school in the country.

Shoreditch has another similar school, where the board actually proposed to spend £2,000 in providing a gymnasium.

Hammersmith, which spent a quarter of a million in housing 700 paupers in its Wormwood Scrubs palace, has this week had to pay £3,000 for extras.

Bermondsey's palatial Poor-law schools at Shirley, where the cost, £1 9s. 9d. per child per week, has been reduced to £1 1s. 7d.—is the most recent example of flagrant extravagance. The superintendent of this high-class boarding-school had to be provided with a horse and trap to get over the estate, which is planted with trees, flower-beds, and lovely gardens.

It has become the earthly paradise of Bermondsey children, who, having heard of its beauties and its royal surroundings, are most anxious to get there, even though the parents become paupers to effect the object aimed at.

This school has, in fact, produced paupers. It has cut away the independence of a class of the Bermondsey poor.

TARTS AND SPIRITS IN A WORKHOUSE.

Replying to the criticism that the rules regulating the admission of visitors to the workhouse "were not drawn up in a Christian spirit," the clerk to the Bursley Guardians yesterday stated that 3,395 people visited the house in a year, bringing to sick inmates cakes, tarts, black puddings, jam, and, he believed, spirits.

Surely, he said, regulations against black puddings and spirits were necessary.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS ITEMS.

It is expected that Mr. Chamberlain will leave England to-morrow for Beaulieu, where he will spend Easter.

Earl Nelson urges that if the sexes were divided more men would come to church.

At yesterday's meeting of the Metropolitan Water Board the expenditure for 1906-7 was estimated at £3,500,000.

Mr. Hugh Lloyd Roberts, C.B., for fourteen years inspector of audits under the Local Government Board, died yesterday at Twickenham.

Mr. Clervaux Arthur Chaytor, youngest son of the late Sir William Chaytor, Bart., of Croft, Yorkshire, died in Rome on Tuesday, from typhoid fever.

Whilst visiting Cave Hill, one of the historic sights near Belfast, a young Londoner missed his footing and fell over a high precipice, sustaining terrible injuries.

The American Post Office has ordered various New York newspapers to cease publishing so-called medical advertisements under a penalty of losing postal privileges.

It is denied in Rome that the sum of £1,400,000 has been forwarded to the Pope by the United States as compensation for the expropriation of church property in the Philippines.

It is stated that the trustees of the British Museum have refused Mr. Sabin's offer of the Nelson Memorandum for £3,600.

In the body of Sultan Mahomet, a ship's fireman, it was stated at an inquest at Poplar yesterday, was found enough opium to kill six people.

At a private meeting of the City Corporation yesterday afternoon it was announced that the King will open the new Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, at an early date.

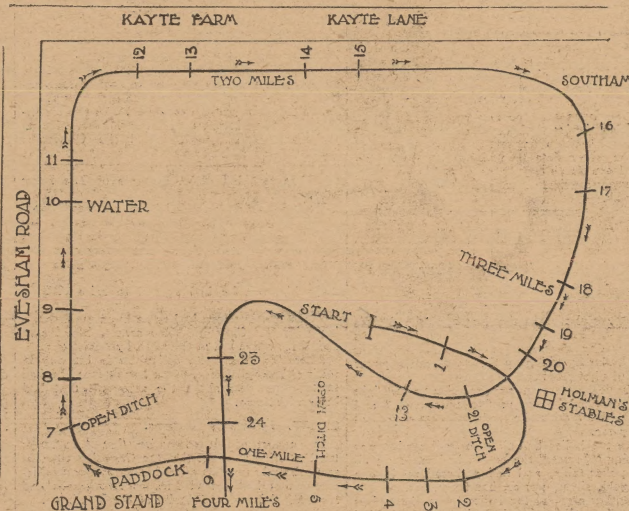
At yesterday's meeting of the Cunard Company it was decided to recommend a dividend of 4 per cent. for last year, after providing for full depreciation, and placing £50,000 to reserve.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks cheque for £1 from Mrs. Courcy Laffan, sent on behalf of the fund for providing an invalid chair for Mr. Wise, of New Cross, which now amounts to £112s. 6d.

The Swedish Government has introduced a Bill in Parliament authorising a grant for the purchase of waterfalls belonging to private persons, with a view to utilising them for supplying power for electric state railways.

The sketch of the C. Dana Gibson Girl reproduced in yesterday's issue of the *Daily Mirror* was published by kind permission of Messrs. James Henderson and Co., of Red Lion-court, the publishers of "Pictorial Comedy."

MAP OF THE GRAND NATIONAL COURSE.



1. Birch and Part Natural Fence, 4ft. 10in. 21 yards long.
2. Birch Fence, 4ft. 11in. by 2ft. 30 yards.
3. Birch Fence, 4ft. 11in. by 2ft. 18 yards.
4. Birch Fence, 4ft. 11in. by 2ft. 18 yards.
5. Regulation Open Ditch and Fence with Guard Rail. 18 yards.
6. Birch Fence, 4ft. 11in. 18 yards.
7. Regulation Open Ditch and Fence with Guard Rail. 18 yards.
8. Natural Fence, 4ft. 9in. by 3ft.
9. Birch, etc., Fence, 4ft. 10in. 18 yards.
10. Water Jump, 12ft. Natural Fence, 3ft.
11. Small Artificial Fence with Ditch on landing side, 3ft. high. 40 yards.
12. Natural Fence laid and packed, 4ft. 10in.
13. Small Natural Fence on a Bank.
14. Regulation Open Ditch with Guard Rail. 18 yards.
15. Birch Fence, 4ft. 11in. 18 yards.
16. Natural Fence, 5ft. high.
17. Part Natural Fence made up across Gateway.
18. Natural Fence laid and packed to 4ft. with Brook on landing side, 1ft.
19. Birch Fence, 4ft. 6in. with Ditch on landing side.
20. Natural Fence, 4ft. 10in. 18 yards.
21. Reg. O. Ditch and Fence with Guard Rail. 16 yards.
22. Birch Fence, 4ft. 10in. 16 yards.
23. Birch Fence, 4ft. 11in. 14 yards.
24. Birch Fence, 4ft. 11in. 14 yards.

Birmingham City Council intends to spend £23,000 upon a Volunteer rifle range.

Sixteen representatives of the municipality of Lyons will visit Manchester on May 22.

Kirkcaldy will offer the freedom of the borough to General Booth on the occasion of his visit on April 10.

For street betting on Lincoln Handicap day, twenty-six bookmakers were at Stockton yesterday fined in all £436.

Two days overdue, through stormy weather, the Red Star liner Kronland arrived at Dover early yesterday morning from New York.

After a lapse of forty-two years the Official Receiver for Liverpool has paid a further small dividend of 8d. in the £ on the estate of a bankrupt.

Charged with unlawfully pulling the communication-cord of a train, Margaret Rowles, of Bradford, stated that she did it because she quarrelled with her half-sister.

The Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) will be present at the amateur matinee performance at Daly's Theatre on May 17, in aid of the Regimental Homes and Benefits Agency, of which her Royal Highness is president.

As a memorial to Sir George Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian Association, an effort is being made to raise £105,000 for the purpose of erecting a new building in the neighbourhood of the Strand, Exeter Hall being shortly required for London County Council improvements.

The White Star liner *Baltic*, the largest in the world, has left Liverpool for New York with hardly a vacant berth.

A launch belonging to torpedo-boat No. 78 has been capsized at Dover, and Torpedo-Instructor Penn drowned.

At the parliamentary reception of the National Temperance League it was stated that 156 members of the new Parliament were total abstainers.

It has been suggested to the Manchester Board of Guardians that where people are too poor to buy fireguards the guardians should bear the cost.

Margaret Hartley, an invalid septuagenarian of Preston, fell into the fire yesterday, and before her neighbours could render assistance was burnt to death.

Whilst an omnibus conductor was attending to the trace of one of his horses on London Bridge yesterday the animal lashed out and seriously injured him.

Signor Pestalozza, Italian Consul-General at Aden, has left on a visit to the Somali Mullah at Illig and the Sultans of Obbia and the Mijertians, to induce them to preserve peace among themselves.

Lord Monkswell, on behalf of the Kyrie Society, 2, Manchester-street, London, W., appeals for books and magazines for boys' and girls' clubs, hospitals, workhouses, parish and village libraries, and many other institutions where pleasant reading does much to brighten the lives of the poor.

THEATRES AND MUSIC-HALLS.

DELPHI (Strand)—Manager, Otho Stuart. TONIGHT, at 8.30.

Shakespeare's Comedy, **MEASURE FOR MEASURE.**

MATINEE every WED and SAT., at 2.30.

OSCAR ASQUITH, LILLY BRAYTON, Walter Hampden, Frances Dillon, Alfred Brydone, R. Lee, E. Harcourt Williams, etc. Charles Rock.

Box-office (Mr. Torry), Tel. 2645 Gerrard.

ALDWYCH THEATRE, Strand.

Lessee and Manager, CHARLES FROHMAN. TONIGHT, at 8. MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2. CHARLES FROHMAN presents **ELIZABETH TERRY** and **SEYMOUR HICKS** in a new musical play, entitled, **THE BEAUTY OF BATH.**

By Seymour Hicks and Commo Hamilton. Lyrics by Chas. H. Taylor. Music by Herbert C. Haines. Tel. 2315 Gerrard.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE, Mr. TREE.

TONIGHT, and EVERY EVENING, at 8.

By Stephen Phillips.

MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2.10.

Box-office (Mr. Watts), 10 to 10. No fees. Tel. 1777 Ger.

IMPERIAL, LEWIS WALLER.

TONIGHT, and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30.

By ARTHUR CUNAN DUYLE.

MATINEE WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, TONIGHT, 8 sharp, in a New Comedy.

HIS HOUSE, 18, Tottenham-court-road, W. Placere.

MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.

TERRY'S THEATRE, JAMES WELCH.

TONIGHT, and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

THE NEW CLOWN.

By Mr. J. H. Brookfield.

Mr. JAMES WELCH in his original part.

Proceeds, at 8.30, for THE LADY BURGLAR.

By Charles H. E. Brookfield.

WALDORF THEATRE, Mr. Cyril Maude.

Lessee, The Messrs. Shubert.

EVERY EVENING, at 9. THE REPRISAL.

Presented at 8.30, by THE PATRICK MILLER.

Adapted from Max Maurey's Play by E. Knoblauch.

Mr. Cyril Maude in both parts.

LAST MATINEE, SAT. NEX. at 2.30.

NOTICE.—On Saturday Evening, April 7, THE SECOND IN COMMAND, by William Somerset Maugham.

Box-office, 10 to 10. Tel. 3830 Ger.

WYNDHAM'S, CHARLES WYNDHAM.

Last Nights of Sir Charles Wyndham's sublimity, which terminates on Saturday, April 14.

NIGHT, at 9. Matinee, Saturdays at 3.

THE CANDIDATE.

CHARLES WYNDHAM at Lord Odsal's.

At 8.30. "The American Widow." Doors open at 8.

COLISEUM, CHARING CROSS.

THRICE DAILY, at 5, 6, and 9 p.m.

TROUBLES OF TUFFIN. EUGENE STRATTON.

M. R. HOKAND, MILLIE HUTTON, GILBERT LARWOOD, MADGE TEMPLE, RICHARD GREEN, MILLIE.

LAST NIGHT, at 8.30. "The American Widow." Doors open at 8.

Prices, 6d. to 2 Guineas.

LONDON HIPPODROME.

Alight at Fenchurch-street Station, Baker-Loo Rly.

TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 8 p.m.

THE FLOOD, AMONG THE STARS, HERBERT.

LAVADA, LAVATER, LEE, VANDERBILT, and HUGHES.

BETTE, LUX'S DOGS, ALEXANDRE and HUGHES.

LAST NIGHT, at 8.30. "The American Widow." Doors open at 8.

Prices, 6d. to 2 Guineas.

AMUSEMENTS, CONCERTS, ETC.

CRYSTAL PALACE, TO-DAY, Six o'clock.

Thameside Concert, His Majesty's Theatre, Mr. Alfred.

Heather, Mouton's Company in "Old Heidelberg," at 8 p.m.

Asphalte Skating Rink, Military Band, Organ, etc.

Tomorrow (Saturday), at 3.30. Grand Orchestral Concert, by London Symphony Orchestra and Crystal Palace Chorus.

ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS, Oxford-circus, W.

(next the two tube stations). LAST WEEKS.

Over 200 Performing Animals. Daily, 3 and 8. Prices, 10 to 6s. Children half-price to 10 years.

Box-office, 10 to 10. Tel. 4138 Gerrard.

OUR NAVY and OUR ARMY.

POLYTECHNIC, Regent-street, Daily, at 3.

VISIT OF THE JAPANESE BLUEJACKETS, Etc.

Seats 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s. Children half-price.

LAND, HOUSES, ETC., FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

AMIDST DELIGHTFUL SCENERY.

6115, Freehold; Brimley, Essex (5 miles from).

Quaint cottage residence over 20 years old, recently modernised and in good repair, containing 5 rooms, etc.; cozy chimney-corner, etc.; croquet lawn, flower and kitchen garden, in all about half an acre; excellent water; new church and post-office; Photo and detailed particulars of Estate Department, London and Paris Exchange, Ltd., 27, Charles-street, St. James's, S.W.

PRICE FREEHOLD £260, or RENT £18 10s.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

A MAIDENHEAD. (Paddington 45 minutes).—The above absurdly low terms will secure a substantially-built residence in perfect repair, containing 4 bed and dressing rooms, 2 reception, very good garden, with fruit trees; country's water; station 12 miles; gravel soil.—Detailed particulars of the Owner's Agents, London and Paris Exchange, Ltd., 27, Charles-street, St. James's, S.W.

BALHAM DISTRICT—House containing dining, drawing, four bed rooms, tiled hall, bath, good offices; decorations to suit purchaser; price only £235; cheapest house in London; £60 down, and balance by instalments if desired.—Apply (letter only) C. 102, night-st., Wandsworth, S.W.

DO YOU want a small Freehold Property in the Home Counties? If so, write for the special supplement to the "Daily Report," which contains particulars of over 300 properties ranging in price from £150 to £700, post free, on mentioning this paper.—Estate Editor, "Daily Report," 27, Charles-st., St. James's, London, S.W.

FREEHOLD LAND for the people, enormous selection from 25 to 250 acres; healthy, good growing land; excellent water; Kent and Essex; easy terms; free deeds; particulars free.—The Land Co., 65, Cheapside, London, E.C. 4.

REDUCED Prices to Cash Buyers from Jan. 1.—Seven Kings, within a few minutes of station and electric tram; well-built compact villa residences, containing six good rooms, bath, and c.v. long garden (laid out and planted); electric bell, and all gas fittings supplied; lease 99 years at £25 ground rent; price reduced from £255 to £220.—Write at once for full particulars to S. S. Smith, Estate Office, Aldborough, Seven Kings.

NOTICE TO READERS.

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PARIS OFFICE: 5, Place de la Madeleine.

Daily Mirror

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1905

PUMPED-UP PATRIOTISM.

IT is a pretty idea to keep the Feast of St. George, the patron saint of England; to wear a rose on that day; to meet and revive memories of the glorious past, stimulating also hopes of a glorious future.

It is a pretty idea to do this spontaneously, that is to say; to do it because you feel you want to. To make a mechanical business of it, to go round beating the big drum and abusing those who do not care about such celebrations, that is not a pretty idea at all.

There is too much mechanism about the Royal Society of St. George. Societies are always to be distrusted. There is generally someone behind them who has some sort of an axe to grind. What need it matter to the Society of St. George whether people keep St. George's Day or not? Nobody wants to prevent them from keeping it. Why can't they "celebrate" by themselves?

Patriotism isn't necessarily a matter of flag-waving and dining in public and making speeches and singing songs. With some patriots love of country may take that form, just as love of family impels certain fathers and mothers to tell enormously long stories about their children, making the listeners wish they (the children) had never been born.

But it is quite possible to be patriotic and not to care for patriotic demonstrations, just as a man may love his wife without mentioning the fact to everybody on the top of the omnibus as he goes into town.

True patriotism, again, is a sane emotion. It must not have the trail of the crank over it. There are evidently a good many cranks in the Society of St. George, or they would not talk nonsense about the danger of having Scottish Prime Ministers.

Is it patriotic to talk about our fellow-countrymen, the Scots, as "strangers"? Is it patriotic to accuse Englishmen in India of letting "the sentiment of race" be "deadened and dried up" in them? Has the writer of that silly sentence ever been in India and heard the longing, loving tone in which Home is spoken of? No, or he would not have had such rubbish put in print.

Pumped-up patriotism is as offensive as any other artificial passion. The Society must alter its methods, or it will set all sensible people against the St. George's Day celebrations in which it wants them to take part.

F.

WILL THEY TOE THE LINE?

"I can fairly toe the Trade Unionist line," said the Attorney-General (Sir J. Lawson Walton) when he wanted the Leeds electors to return him to Parliament. Now the Trade Unionists are asking him to do it. And unless the Government decide to dissolve the Liberal-Labour Alliance, he will have to do it.

The Bill he has introduced to alter the law relating to Trade Unions provides that no action for damages shall be brought against a Trade Union except for acts directly authorised by it. The Bill which Labour wants, and which will be discussed to-day, provides that under no circumstances shall Trade Unions be sued for damages.

It was easy for Liberals to make promises to Labour when they wanted its help. "We can toe the line," they said in their jovial way. "We are entirely of your way of thinking." Now Labour can see how much such generalities are worth.

The Labour men are in deadly earnest about this Bill of theirs. The Liberals are in earnest about nothing, except remaining in office. If they think they can defy the Labour men and stay in office, they may make the experiment. But the chances are that they will accept their allies' dictation and ruefully pay up on their rashly-signed promissory notes.

B. R.

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY.

Sorrow and pain alone wake us up to reality, and that is a truer refiner of character than pleasure.—
F. W. Robertson.

THIS MORNING'S GOSSIP.

THE Grand National is nearly always run in the face of biting spring winds, and this year is certainly to be no exception to the rule of weather. If racing enthusiasts are spared a fierce snowstorm they are generally pretty well content. Perhaps, as the King is absent, there will not be quite so large a crowd for the meeting at Liverpool to-day. His Majesty has always taken a great interest in the race, which he won with Ambush II, in 1900.

It is not likely, though, that the Grand National, being the first steeplechase in the world, will ever lose its popularity. In spite of artificial fences, turns, and Becher's Brook, it is strange that the Aintree course has been singularly free from fatal accidents. The second last fence is supposed to be the perilous one. There Joe Wynne, riding O'Connell, was killed in 1882, and another rider was fatally injured at the same place only a few years later. It is worth recalling, by the way, that though many of the fences are exceedingly stiff yet they were once taken, and the whole course succeeded.

dining-room swing back. Enter two majestic footmen, who are commanded to bring salt; who withdraw again, throw open the doors again, and bring it, at last, to the crushed person, who feels that he has occasioned a kind of domestic earthquake by his very slight demands, and exclaims in horror: "Must those doors be opened every time we want to order anything?"

Mrs. Endicott, as being one of the few people who have contrived to deal with ghosts in a sensible and settled way—to give them, in fact, what amounts to a methodical "treatment"—has naturally excited a good deal of attention by her remarks about educating ghosts, and about the reasons for their haunting houses. Her methods recall a story (founded, I believe, on some actual experience), which occurred in a collection of this kind, and gave an excellent account of a woman's noble action in successfully "laying" a ghost.

This woman lived in a house where uneasy footsteps had constantly been heard at night. The ghost seemed to walk up and down the stairs when nobody

houses to choose from, and passes most of her time at one of these with her five daughters, all of whom have remained unmarried.

Syon House, which you may see, looking distinctly dismal and solitary across the river from New Gardens, with its lion rampant detached from the monotonous array of windows, is one of the most famous houses in the family. In spite of its deserted look the house is occasionally opened, and garden-parties given there are now fixed features of the season. More famous still was the old town residence of the Dukes of Northumberland, Northumberland House, which stood by Charing Cross. Almost the only relic of that place is, I think, the silver doll still kept at Syon House, which prevented the first Duke from being robbed. The story goes that burglars had broken into the house and were engaged in rifling the treasure-chests when suddenly one of them laid hold of the doll, and touched some spring in the mechanism so that it began to strut about. This so terrified the superstitious robbers that they made off and left their spoils on the floor.

THOSE WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES.



In this clever drawing, from the German paper, "Jugend," the speaker is represented as saying: "Ladies, we German women must protest against the cruel habit of slaughtering birds, common in Italy, for purposes of adornment!" Meanwhile, as is often the case, those who protest are themselves decorated liberally with feathers.

cessfully gone over, by a hunter, not a trained steeplechaser at all, belonging to Mr. A. J. Curnick, who was well known as Master of the West Surrey Greyhounds at the time of this amazing exploit.

Lord and Lady Derby have their customary house-party at Knowsley for the Liverpool races. It is with them, of course, that the King usually stays, and most elaborate arrangements are always made to take him to the meeting and back—the perfection of drags or motor-cars being sought for the occasion. The life at Knowsley is not, even apart from such special occasions, to be distinctly elaborate—that is no doubt involved by the style and size of the house.

Anyhow, there is the pathetic legend told about the unceremonious man with a taste for simple living who once went to spend a few days at Knowsley. Happening, at breakfast one morning, to ask for some such trivial condiment as salt or mustard, he was oppressed by seeing the great doors of the

was about them, and finally used to enter the sitting-room and stop dead by one of the chairs—presumably taking a seat in it. The woman was struck with pity rather than with fear at her visitor's restlessness. So she set to work every night that the ghost had stopped by the chair, and read aloud to it bits out of the Psalms, and other of the more consoling portions of the Bible. Scaptics might say that the ghost got bored; the woman herself believed that it received consolation. Anyhow, after a few of these readings, it came with a lighter, and less uneasy tread, and in the end ceased to come at all, and so was presumably allowed to rest.

The Duke of Northumberland presides this afternoon at a meeting to inaugurate arrangements for the International Congress on School Hygiene, which is to be held in London next year. He rarely appears in public unless the occasion is one of this sort—some charitable or useful work for other people. The Duchess of Northumberland is also only seldom seen about at social functions in London. She has several beautiful country

THROUGH THE "MIRROR."

"DOUBLE THE TAX ON DOGS."

Mr. Sherburn is quite right. The tax on dogs should be doubled in towns.

In London anyone is allowed to turn dogs into the street for the whole day, where they spend the time barking and fighting and are a perfect nuisance.

Many people keep dogs who have no business to do so, having no time to look after them and take them out themselves for exercise.

Belgrave-road, S.W.

HOUSEHOLDER.

Your correspondent, "H. A. Sherburn," will, I am sure, receive very little sympathy from the million dog-lovers in our midst.

There is no friend and companion more honest, true, and faithful than a dog, and I protest most strongly against the latter writer's assertion that their habits are "filthy." They are not so much so as many human beings with whom we have to mix!

I am no believer in dressing up your pet dog in "frocks and frills" and providing it with a pocket handkerchief and a manure set, but I say give her (or him) a place by your fireside in winter and a home in your house all the year round, and you will never have cause to regret your choice of a devoted and sympathising friend.

Cecil Lorraine.

Sinclair-road, Kensington, W.

A SERVANT'S TRADE UNION.

Why should a servant's work never be done? Why should they slave from six in the morning until ten or eleven, and often twelve, in the evening? Is it that they are regarded, not as human beings, but as human machines?

What is their reward? One half-day per week and every other Sunday—the half-day and every other Sunday being generally reckoned from four o'clock. Talk about Chinese slavery! Why, the lot of the Chinese mine-labourer is as nothing to this.

Then what is the remedy? What has been the remedy of the working man during the past thirty years against tyranny and oppression? Why, amalgamation, of course. If the domestic servants of the present day were to combine they would, by power of numbers alone, obtain almost immediately a redress of their grievances.

There should be a "Domestic Servants' Association" founded; and, as I feel very strongly on the subject, I am quite prepared to pay the expense of a room for a meeting, and to undertake any correspondence.

H. SWAN.

24, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

THE DIVORCED WIFE'S SISTER.

In reply to "L. K. C." in your issue of last Monday, may I point out that the Church of England, in common with the Western Church, does not recognise divorce?

"Separation from board and bed" may, under certain cases, be granted, but divorce between those who have contracted a valid marriage is not lawful. No clergyman of the Church of England is bound to remarry divorced persons. The Book of Common Prayer never contemplated such an act.

J. HOWEL JONES.

Churton-street, Victoria, S.W.

IN MY GARDEN.

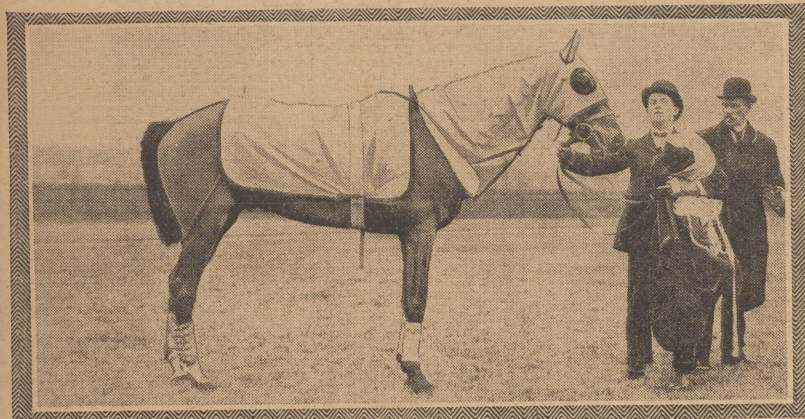
MARCH 29.—The busiest time of the year for the gardener has arrived. The beauty of the summer garden will, to a great extent, depend on the work done during the next six weeks. There will be annual and perennial seeds to sow, and the attention needed by the young plants will take up much time. This is also the best season for sowing grass seed.

Then roses must be pruned as soon as April is here—a most important operation. To make ivy-clad walls look green and cheerful the old leaves should now be carefully clipped off. Hardy plants must be got in as soon as possible. The gardener's prayers for fine weather are therefore fervid.

F. F. T.

Pictorial News

TO-DAY'S BLUE RIBBON OF STEEPLECHASING.



John M.P., the famous steeplechaser, who is expected to win the Grand National at Liverpool to-day. On the right is his trainer, Sir Charles Nugent.

BEECHER'S BROOK ON THE GRAND NATIONAL COURSE.



From the bank on the right this obstacle is a most formidable jump on the Grand National course, as the fence is strengthened by a stiff rail. It is here that so many horses come to grief, as it requires a really good jumper to negotiate Beecher's Brook. Inset is a portrait of W. Taylor, who will ride John M.P.

COUNTY CRICKETERS PLAY A GOLF TOURNAMENT.



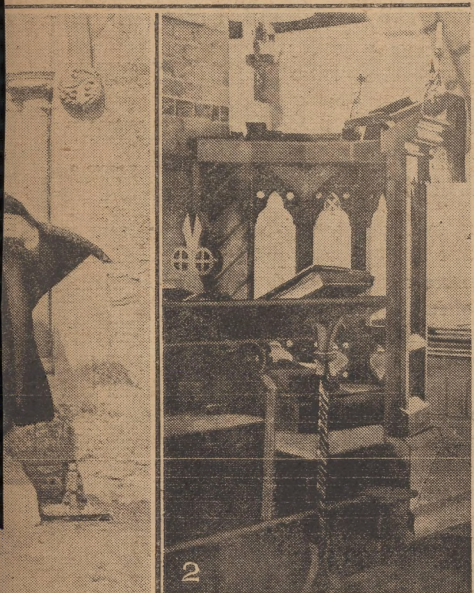
At the final tie of the Cricketers' Golfing Society inter-county golf tournament, at Walton Heath, Yorkshire defeated Sussex by three points to nil. (1) G. Brann, Sussex, approaching the seventeenth hole; (2) Ernest Smith, Yorks, driving to the fourteenth hole; (3) Dr. W. G. Grace driving in the stroke competition; (4) Gilbert Jessop, in the stroke competition.



When a vicar is boycotted by his parishioners his isolation when reading the service in an empty church becomes pathetic. In such a position is the Rev. Cowden service to two parishioners. (2) The pulpit at the boycotted church at T. Norris, R.N., a neighbouring parishioner. (5) Old Thorley

BOYCOTTED VICAR

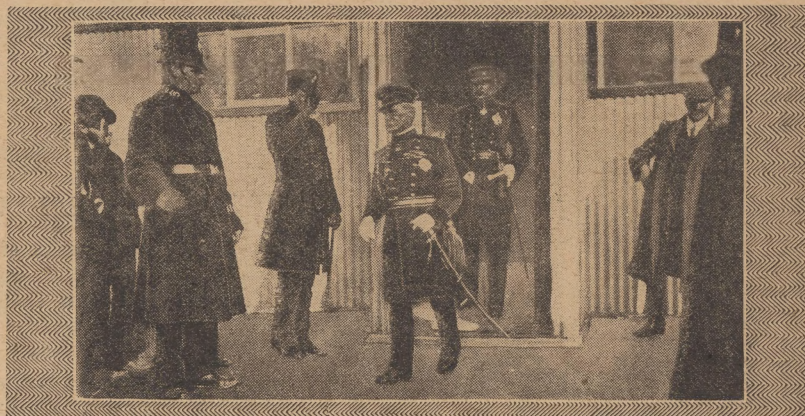
BOYCOTTED CHURCH AT ISLE OF WIGHT.



es, preaching a sermon, and carrying round the offertory bag in No. 1 is seen leaving his boycotted church after conducting a of Wight. (3) The village church at Thorley. (4) Captain Scott w shot up. (6) The Rev. Cowden-Cole, the boycotted vicar.

Cameragraphs.

LORD ROBERTS OPENS RANGE AT LIVERPOOL.



At the Northern Command Military Tournament this week Lord Roberts has been an honoured guest. The veteran Field-Marshal was greatly interested in the miniature rifle-range as the president of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs. In the photograph he is followed by Lieutenant-General Sir Leslie Rundle.

THE GOSPEL OF PAIN.



Mr. E. F. Benson, whose powerful new novel, the "Gospel of Pain," provides one of the literary sensations of the day.—(Russell and Sons.)

NEW LONDON MAGISTRATE.



Mr. Henry C. Biron has been appointed a metropolitan police-court magistrate, in the place of the late Mr. Haden Corser.—(Russell and Sons.)

No. 45.—AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS' COMPETITION.



Amateur photographers are invited to send interesting news photographs to the *Daily Mirror*. For each one used 10s. 6d. will be paid, and every week a £2 2s. prize will be awarded to the sender of the picture adjudged by the Editor to be the best. No. 45, sent by Mr. Reginald May, 7, Allington-street, Victoria, S.W., shows an oil-ship on fire outside New York Harbour, taken from the upper-deck of the Cunarder Campania.

By Right of Love.

By ALICE and CLAUDE ASKEW.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

"Oh," muttered Susan. Her face had grown as white as her gown, and her lips quivered painfully as she turned and looked at Rupert. "What do you think of that?" she murmured in a hoarse whisper. "The Duchess is ignoring the rest of her guests to star-gaze with Paul, and I have to sit here and play the part of the spectator. Mr. Temple, my position is humiliating, shameful."

She drew a long shuddering breath, and her bosom heaved passionately.

"They are such good friends, such warm political allies," murmured Rupert in soothing tones. "I don't honestly think that a breath of scandal will touch them. Henrietta has been discreet this time. You see, the Duke has taken up your husband, and made a fuss over him. It isn't as if Henrietta has been working things by herself."

He stroked his heavy blonde moustache. "Don't worry, Lady Susan," he added gently. "No man is worth the breaking of a woman's heart."

"How can I help caring?" She spoke in sharp, nervous tones, then rose to her feet and glanced at her companion rather hesitatingly.

"It's very hot," she whispered. "Suppose we go on the balcony, too, and get cool. The stars shine for us as well as for Paul and the Duchess, I suppose—God's stars."

Rupert shook his head. "I shouldn't follow them if I were you," he said slowly. "What's the use?"

But Susan took no notice of his protests. She swept softly up towards the open window, and stood for a second leaning against one of the amber-coloured brocade curtains, her face ghastly white against the yellow sheen of the silk.

She had no intention of playing the part of an eavesdropper, but she had to stand still for a moment, for her limbs simply refused to support her, and so she could not avoid hearing what Henrietta was saying to Chester.

"Look!" exclaimed Henrietta. Her voice had a deep and warm note in it, and her face, seen in the moonlight, bore the strange, childlike expression which sometimes transfigured it and gave it an extraordinary air of youth.

"I'm gazing up at our star, Paul," she continued—"the star which is yours and mine."

It was too much. Susan pressed one hand to her heaving heart, smothering down the rustling laces on her breast; then she stepped swiftly out on to the balcony.

She was not trembling now as she had trembled a few seconds ago; she was filled with too furious a resentment against Henrietta to feel nervous or confused.

She swept up to the two on the balcony, brushing Rupert away, who would have stopped her, and, walking straight up to her husband, she laid her hand on Paul's shoulder as one who had the right.

"Will you take me home, please, Paul?" she asked. "My headache is getting steadily worse." Then she turned and looked at Henrietta steadily. The two women measured glances, and their eyes were like sword-thrusts. Henrietta was the first to speak.

"Have you got a headache, dear thing?" she observed slowly. "How sweet of you to come to this hot crush. Paul," she turned to the man, a malicious smile lighting up her face, "you must certainly take Lady Susan home; she looks—deadly tired."

Chester flushed. Somehow, for all his worship of Henrietta, he did not admire her at that moment, nor the way she was proclaiming her rights over him—her claims—and this to his wife's face.

"Certainly I must take Sue back, as she wants to go," he remarked slowly; then he turned with gentle courtesy to his wife. "I'm so sorry, you really do look ill," he went on. "I oughtn't to have persuaded you with your bad headache to come out to-night."

"I wanted to come," returned Susan, drawing herself up and still staring hard at Henrietta. "Where you go, Paul, I always intend to go, too." She said the words with a certain air of challenge; then, taking no notice of her hostess, walked slowly away, her head held high, her eyes glittering and shining.

Chester and Henrietta glanced at each other, and the Duchess put on the appealing expression of a rebuked child.

"I wanted to talk to you to-night," she whispered, "but you must depart, I suppose."

There was a hint of passionate disappointment in her voice.

"Of course, I must," Paul said shortly. "Good-night!"

He held out his hand, but her warm, clinging fingers had a dangerous power of their own.

"Come back," she whispered.

He shook his head, but his eyes said neither yes nor nay. And Henrietta's eyes were sweet—oh, so sweet! They wooed—they entreated—they smiled.

But Susan knew nothing of this—Susan, making slow progress through the crowded room, feeling convinced that she had routed her enemy, realising that her headache was better already, looking forward gratefully to the long drive back to Sloane-street. The night air would blow in through the carriage windows upon her hot brow, and Paul would be seated by her side,

He was very kind to her after they had settled themselves in the brougham, and his glance was tender and compassionate; but how was Susan to guess that the man was thinking to himself that he knew the real reason that had made her so loth at first to accompany him to Henrietta's reception. She was aware that her cousin, Lord Robert, wouldn't be there. For the poisoned words that Flora had dropped into his ear that winter afternoon at Amphlett Court still rankled in the man's heart—still stung.

He had noticed, he couldn't help noticing, how often Robert visited the house in Sloane-street, how perpetually Susan invited him there; and how was he to guess that it was all on Mitty's account?

No, he rather suspected that Susan still cared for her cousin, cared deeply, and took intense pleasure in his society. Not that Chester suspected his wife of the least disloyalty. It would have been absurd to look into Susan's pure face and imagine this. But he thought all the same he was breaking her heart. And he was sorry for her, just as he was sorry for himself.

What disappointed lives they were both leading; how strangely Fate had tangled up their destinies. He felt a curious and sympathetic interest in Susan's blighted love affair. He realised that he and she, both of them rigid moralists, had something in common at last, for they would put their duty to each other before anything else—certainly before lawless dreams and desires.

"I don't think you are looking very strong, Sue," he said, as the horses trotted swiftly along and the lights of London flashed and flickered. "You seemed to be getting very thin. Oughtn't you to see a doctor or someone?"

"What does it matter?" she answered slowly. "If I am going to be ill, I shall be ill, I suppose. What's the use of struggling against Fate?"

But she moved a little closer to him in the carriage as she spoke; for it pleased her to feel that he had noticed her changing looks—her fragile appearance.

"Nonsense, Sue," he retorted quickly. "You mustn't talk like this. Of course, your health is of consequence, and of great consequence." He thought even as he spoke, how excessively tired and ill she looked.

"Is it?" she answered, staring at him wistfully. "Do you mean that you would be troubled if I were ill, for instance?"

She felt a great yearning as she said the words to rest her weary head against his broad, big shoulder, and sob out her pain—her headache. And perhaps all would have been well if she had done so. Explanations would have passed between the two, and they would have understood each other for the first time for years; but the thing was not to be.

"Naturally I should care. How can you ask such a question?" Chester replied, a little stiffly. "Do you look upon me as an utter brute, Susan?" he went on quickly. "A man who has no regard for you at all?"

"Oh, no, no," she returned hastily, and then a sudden thought came into her brain and a delicate smile flickered over her pale lips.

When they got back to Sloane-street she wouldn't go straight upstairs to her own room, but she would ask Chester to open a bottle of champagne in the dining-room, and they would have some sandwiches and a little meal together, and perhaps after the impromptu supper they would sit down and talk. She would make one more effort, so she told herself, to take her right place in his life—another delicate attempt to show him she cared. For she knew that Chester to open a bottle of champagne eternally; that dead heart of hers would beat and quiver, and prove itself amazingly alive; she couldn't coffin it away.

But all her tender dreams and hopes were doomed to frustration, for when they arrived at Sloane-street, after Chester had seen her into the hall, he told the butler to whistle up a hansom, then sent the carriage away.

"Where are you going?" asked Susan. She glanced at him over her shoulder, her eyes were apprehensive.

"Back to the Berkshires for half an hour," answered Paul carelessly. "Their party is to be quite a late affair, you know."

She made no answer, but as she swept upstairs to her own room she vowed to herself that her love for Paul should turn to hate. Oh, never, never again would she allow herself to think kindly of her husband. She would kill her love, even if she had to kill herself in the struggle, and then—in a sudden flash—the idea of suicide presented itself to Susan's fevered brain.

To die, to fall asleep, to become dust of the earth, spray of the wind! What a happy ending to trouble—what a blessed, comfortable thought!

She remembered a small bottle of laudanum which happened to be in her possession. She had used the poison to ease a toothache. She thought of it wistfully now. She recollected just where she had put the bottle—in a small drawer where she kept other medicines.

She stood up, cold and silent, by her dressing-table, a faint smile playing over her pale face, as she thought came home with ever-increasing intensity and force that she had it in her power to be rid of life. Life, which had become so bitter, so unprofitable. She could end it at once—put it behind her—escape it.

(To be continued.)



Brains and Beauty.

To Girls who use their BRAINS and wish to keep their LOOKS.



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THE MONEY MARKET.

Idle Day for Home Rails, and Weak Prices.

KAFFIRS DEPRESSED.

CAPEL COURT, Thursday Evening.—The stock markets appear to be as fickle as the weather, cheerful for one half-hour and depressed the next, neither mood lasting long. So far there are no signs of the usual April ease in money being discounted in advance, except perhaps in the American market, where the money to be set loose by April dividends is being anticipated.

Consols opened higher at 90½ on the easing-off in discount rates, but realisations before the carry-over on Monday caused a set-back to 90½. Colonial issues were again bought for investment, and further purchases of Colonial Corporation stocks took place.

AMERICAN RAILS BUOYANT.

The Home Railway market had a very idle day. Prices opened higher on the rise in Consols, but when the premier security failed to maintain its price realisations took place in rails. Great Northern Deferred showed some strength in the earlier dealings, but closed lower with other things. Prices finally showed little change on the day.

The more cheering advices from Wall Street led to a buoyant opening in the American market. The news that the miners had voted for the coal dispute to be settled by arbitration was the chief factor for the rise. Some substantial rises took place in cooler shares, especially Eries and Readings, while Ontarios and Chesapeakes were also bought on the chance of increased dividends.

Harriman stocks were in strong demand, and a further improvement took place in Atchisons on rumours of an increase in the dividend next month to 5 per cent. Steel issues enjoyed a revival and Amalgamated Copper were also in demand on American account.

GRAND TRUNK TROUBLES.

The Grand Trunk market had to put up with a fresh shock to-day in the shape of the February statement, which, instead of showing the estimated net increase of over £30,000, turned out to be only £26,700 to the good. This, following on the disappointment caused by the report referred to yesterday, has caused somewhat of a shock to the "bull" party.

Prices, after being fairly steady on a few "bears" covering, turned weak in the last half-hour, a good many selling orders being received from the provinces. If the Grand Trunk statement was disappointing, the same could not be said of the Canadian Pacific, which showed the magnificent increase of 993,500 dols. The price of the stock opened higher at 17½, but closed below the best. The Argentine Railway market is in rather a lifeless state, and prices were mostly easier, but Rosario Ordinary and Deferred stocks came into demand at the close.

DEMAND FOR JAPANESE STOCKS.

A large turnover of stock took place in United of Havana, which rose to 17½, the recent sales from Cuba having come to an end for the time being, while traffic prospects are also said to be more encouraging. In the Colombian Railway section the 5 per cent. debentures of the Carthagenia Railway were introduced to-day at about 80, and the price closed at 81. Mexican Rails met with rather more favour, but business was not on a large scale.

Movements in the Foreign market were rather irregular. The recent demand for Japanese stocks was still in evidence, and the new scrip rose to ½ discount, while the 4½ per cent. issues were largely bought for investment. Peruvian Corporation stocks were steady and rather better on the day, after their recent shake-out.

To-day the weak spot was Provincial Cedula, which were sold by tired holders, there apparently being no signs of an early settlement of the debt. So far no dealings appear to have taken place in the new Chilean loan. A further rise took place in Uruguayan stocks. Colombian bonds, after being neglected for some time, met with attention, and rose to 4½. Copper shares remained steady.

ROCKET-LIKE HUDSON'S BAYS.

South African mines started the day well, but business was rather limited, and in the afternoon a rumour was put about that the Natal Government had been censured by the Home Government on account of the shooting of Natal rebels, and that the Natal Ministry had resigned; which caused a weak finish. Premier Diamonds again showed strength at 13½.

Rhodesian shares gave way with Transvaal descriptions. Among Egyptians Nile Valleys had a sharp rise to 78, 3d. West Africans were firmer in a few cases. The Western Australian market was featureless. Among the miscellaneous mines the Le Roi group had still a strong appearance.

In the Miscellaneous market Hudson's Bays went up like a rocket and came down like the stick, reaching 9½, and closing 9¼. Cunard shares were strong at 16 on the dividend of 4 per cent. The Argentine land group closed dull on rumoured fresh capital requirements.

ENGLAND'S HANDSOMEST MEN.

Rush of Eager Candidates for a Beauty Competition.

CONFIDENT LETTERS.

Handsome men in England have overcome the diffidence which they unaccountably manifested in connection with the beauty competition at the Health and Beauty Exhibition to be held in the Grafton Galleries next month.

Since the *Daily Mirror* pointed out that only one man had entered the competition, Mrs. Ballin the organiser of the exhibition, has received hundreds of photographs, each of the originals of which claims to be the handsomest man in England.

In these columns are inserted some of the photographs received by Mrs. Ballin from men who represent different types of manly beauty. All these may be considered to have a chance of winning the prize.

It must be admitted, however, that several men



who have entered the competition have either a very strong sense of humour or none at all.

Mrs. Ballin yesterday told the *Daily Mirror* that she considers the vanity of some men surpasses all belief.

"I have become convinced that men are far vainer than women," she said, "and, judging



from the photographs sent in, with far less cause." Most of the entries have been accompanied by "covering" letters which vary very much in tone. Some are humble, some hopeless, and some imperative.

One gentleman writes from Ireland to call attention to the fact that his beauty is of no common order. "I have bright yellow hair, and marble features. Please note." He adds a rider to the



effect that his photograph is uncoloured, which one might have thought was fairly obvious.

In a second letter he suggests that such beauty as his should not be left to "waste its sweetness on the desert-air," and, having noticed a paragraph in a contemporary stating that many ladies of the Court went to Mrs. Ballin for treatment, he

hoped that she would make arrangements for his introduction to several of them, with a view to matrimony. This is of the "imperative" order. A good example of the "hopeless" letter comes from a gentleman in the south of England, who



writes to say that he considers himself far from perfect, but owing to the insistence of his landlady he has been persuaded to send in his photograph.

With supreme diplomacy he adds: "If your beautiful husband enters for the competition, nobody else will have a chance."



Very humble is the letter of a military Apollo, who writes: "Noticing particularly that only one man has as yet sent his photograph in, I therefore send mine knowing that if there were a lot my chance of success would be a minus quantity. As you remarked, however, that you would judge the features of competitors, as one judges the points



of a horse, I consider my features fairly even in a crowd of men."

He is not entirely without hope, however, for he adds a postscript: "I hope in the event of my winning you will keep the name of my corps back, as I should have a very warm-time of it from my comrades here if it got out."

Many of the competitors wear button-holes. One gentleman, whose chin is almost hidden by the



tiger-lily in his coat, writes: "I am a bachelor, aged thirty-eight, and am considered exceedingly handsome by my many lady-friends." Who could resist such an obvious Adonis?

The winner of the competition, entries for which close to-morrow, will be decided by ballot, and every visitor to the exhibition is entitled to a vote.

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"For skin troubles nothing equals 'Antexema.'
Try it to-day. It soon put my brother right."

Skin Health and Skin Beauty

People talk about a complexion like lilies and roses, but how seldom does one actually see a skin that is absolutely free from blemish and perfectly clear, pure, healthy and beautiful! Notice the complexion of those you meet in train, omnibus, tramcar, or elsewhere, and you will be convinced that few people have a really perfect skin, and nothing is more humiliating than a skin covered with spots or blotches. Why is it that spotless complexions are not more usual, and how can those who are conscious that their skin is not what they would like it to be, improve its condition and remove all defects? The answer is twofold: First of all the skin must be rendered healthy, and all blemishes must be removed, and then, having done this, skin health must be carefully maintained. The penalty for neglect is bad and unhealthy skin, with spots, rashes, or pimples upon it, or even graver troubles, and it is quite clear that sightliness, not to mention beauty, is incompatible with any form of skin illness. Surely so important a matter as the health and beauty of the skin is deserving of a few moments' attention every day.

WHY NOT HAVE A HEALTHY SKIN?

There is no difficulty about having a healthy skin if you set about it in the right way. "Antexema" will not only cure pimples, blackheads, chaps, red, rough, chafed, or irritated skin, but is fully as successful for eczema, psoriasis, nettles rash, and the most painful and disfiguring skin troubles. It is really extraordinary that anyone nowadays should go about feeling uncomfortable or looking unsightly when the use of "Antexema" will completely clear the skin of every disfigurement, and restore it to perfect health. If your skin is unhealthy, and therefore wanting in beauty, it is simply because



All mirrors know that "Antexema" is a sure, safe, and certain cure for all skin troubles.

you allow it to be so, and will not take the trouble to put matters right. "Antexema" will do for you what it has already done for thousands. "Antexema" will remove from your skin everything that disfigures it, and confer on it the beauty that comes from skin health.

THE DANGER OF DELAY.

If people could only be made to realise the importance of immediate attention to signs of ill health, far fewer doctors would be needed. Severe skin ailments are prevented by the use of "Antexema" when the first symptoms make their appearance, and nothing can be more foolish than to endure discomfort, irritation, annoyance, pain, and disfigurement just because you let things take their own course. A fire is easily extinguished if water is applied when the first smouldering is seen, and a skin trouble is easily cured if "Antexema" is used immediately the skin becomes affected.

FACTS TO REMEMBER.

If the health of the outer or scarf skin is affected in any way, some form of skin trouble results. If,

for instance, too much oil is secreted by the oil glands of the skin, it accumulates on the surface and in the glands, and produces a muddy complexion or face spots. If, on the other hand, the supply of oil is scanty, the skin is rendered delicate and irritable, and looks red, rough, cracked, or neglected, and eczema frequently follows. If there is undue pressure on the scarf skin at any particular spot, it becomes thickened, and a corn or bunion forms. Then, again, the scarf skin may be unhealthy, and give rise to chronic eczema or psoriasis, or the blood may be impure and cause sores, for, as Shakespeare says: "Diseased nature oftentimes breaks forth in strange eruptions." Other skin troubles are due to microbes or microscopic fungi eating into the surface, or the perspiration may be acid and contain excess of impurities, and so cause irritation or inflammation as in rheumatic or gouty eczema, nettles rash, and shingles. The scarf skin may even be temporarily destroyed by a burn, scald, or acute eczema, but whatever the cause of discomfort or disfigurement, the great thing to remember is that "Antexema" will immediately relieve any irritation that may exist, and it will effect a complete cure.

FACIAL BLEMISHES.

As most of the oil glands are on the face and the neck, it is invariably these parts that are affected by such humiliating skin troubles as blackheads, blotches, pimples, and face spots. This makes it all the more desirable that the trouble should be quickly cured. The parts affected should be freely washed with hot water and "Antexema Soap," the soap that beautifies, and this should be allowed to fester freely, and be well rubbed into the skin. If there are any inflamed or nutty pimples, "Antexema" should be gently rubbed into them after the soap has been used, and it is also advisable to take a course of "Antexema Granules." The treatment, whenever possible, should be combined with cold baths and such forms of vigorous exercise as cycling, boating, swimming, cricket, etc. The diet also must be sparse and free from butter, fat meat, pastry, sugar, and rich, greasy foods of every kind. This treatment is very simple and easy, and does not interfere with one's daily occupation or amusement in any way; but it is wonderfully successful, and if at this period of the year your mirror tells you that your skin looks unhealthy you should commence the treatment to-day.

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

There are many forms of skin trouble besides those which show themselves on the face, neck, or hands, and there are hundreds of thousands of people who have eczema or some other trouble on the back, chest, legs, feet, or arms, where, though intense discomfort is caused, no one but the sufferer knows of it. One of the most unpleasant incidents in regard to many skin troubles is the terrible irritation caused; and many former sufferers have told us, after being cured by "Antexema," that previous to this they had not been able to sleep properly for months. Possibly the reader is suffering in this way, and longing for something that will effect a cure. If so, please remember that "Antexema" will at once stop the irritation, and that as soon as you commence with "Antexema" you have started on the road to the restoration of skin health. The evidence of the extraordinary value of "Antexema" is overwhelming, and every day we receive fresh testimonies to its wonder-working power.

A DOCTOR'S DISCOVERY.

We often forget how much we owe to doctors. These noble men experiment, investigate, and study, with the object of discovering the secrets of disease and the way to cure the hundreds of ailments from which men and women suffer, and in that way they lessen human misery and bring back gladness to human hearts. That is how "Antexema" was discovered. A well-known doctor who had seen the suffering caused by skin troubles devoted time, thought, and study to find a cure, and at last his efforts were crowned with success, and "Antexema" was the result. No one now need suffer from sores, ulcers, pimples, rashes, eczema, or any other unpleasant troubles, because "Antexema," the wonderful remedy, will cure every kind of skin ailment. Surely few discoveries have been so beneficial to so large a number of sufferers.

A WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

One of the facts with which we have been much impressed is that there is a very great deal of

interest taken in the hygiene of the skin. People want to know how to keep their skin healthy, active, and free from blemish. They would like to be informed as to the nature of the skin affection from which they suffer, and are glad to know how to get cured, and to stay cured afterwards. That is why our little book, "Skin Troubles," is so popular, and that is the reason hundreds of thousands of copies have been circulated. There is no book of similar size that contains a fraction of the reliable facts that will be found in our family handbook, "Skin Troubles," and with the object of teaching the public how to care for the skin, we enclose a copy with every bottle of "Antexema." The following are the headings of some of the chapters:—Care of the Skin, What the Skin Is, What a Skin Trouble Is, The Antexema Skin Remedies, Skin Troubles Caused by Excessive Oily Secretion, by Deficient Oily Secretion, by Excessive Formation of Scarf-Skin, by Temporary Loss of Scarf-Skin, by Unhealthy Scarf-Skin, by Acid Perspiration, by Impure Blood, and Those Caused by Insects and Vegetable Moulds. Some of the skin troubles referred to are: Acne, babies' skin troubles, bad complexions, baldness, barber's itch, blackheads, boils, blotches, burns and scalds, chilblains, corns and bunions, dandruff; delicate, sensitive, irritable, easily-chapped skin; skin troubles affecting the ears, eyes, feet, hands, and scalp; eczema (chronic and acute), eczema of the legs, erysipelas, erythema, facial blemishes, flushings, freckles, gouty or rheumatic eczema, insect bites, leg wounds, lip and chin troubles, lupus, nettles rash, piles, pimples, prickly heat, psoriasis, ringworm, scabies, scald head, scrofula, seborrhoea, shingles, ulcers, warts, and wrinkles. General hints on diet are given, and a full list of the "Antexema" preparations, so that the booklet ought to find a place in every home. No man or woman who values his or her appearance should be without a copy of this handbook, which is written in clear, non-technical language, and is a thoroughly dependable guide on all matters concerning the skin.

SOME EXPRESSIONS OF GRATITUDE.

A schoolmaster writes as follows: "I have been a great sufferer from eruptions since October, and have tried endless remedies to no purpose whatever. Without any hope of its doing me any real good, I bought a bottle of 'Antexema.' It is merely used, and the result is an almost clean face, and not only that, but a healthy-looking skin and a feeling of better health generally. In my position as organist and schoolmaster it has been a dreadful ordeal for months to have to face inspectors, clergymen, etc., with such a disfigurement. 'Antexema' is marvellous, and has made life for me a pleasure."

O. H. writes: "I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the curative properties of 'Antexema,' and to acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude I owe to you. The trouble I suffered from has entirely disappeared, and I now have a fresh interest in life. I shall never be without 'Antexema.' 'Antexema Granules,' and 'Antexema Soap,' and shall never tire in recommending them to all sufferers with whom I come in contact."

E. K. writes: "I have proved 'Antexema' to be a wonderful cure for eczema. It has quite cured my leg, which had been bad a long time; and I believe the 'Antexema Granules' have assisted by purifying the blood. I am very grateful to you, and am recommending the 'Antexema' treatment to several friends, and shall ever speak in praise of it. Many, many thanks."

V. D. writes: "I have great pleasure in stating that I have never had anything half so good for boils as 'Antexema.' It cures them in hardly any time."

Mrs. — feels specially grateful to the Antexema Company for their invaluable preparation, "Antexema." A gouty rash of eczema that troubled her on wrist and fingers for months, and

for which no cure was obtained, finally yielded to 'Antexema,' and has never reappeared. She has a very good complexion, but a very sensitive skin. She purchased a beautifying wash and emollient cream three weeks ago. Alas! This brought her face out in an unsightly rash! She flew to 'Antexema,' and was relieved by first application, and cured by the fourth. Her little girl, who easily gets nettles rash or indigestion spots, which torture her by the itching, is speedily cured by 'Antexema,' and now Mrs. — intends to use no other emollient for her own complexion but 'Antexema.'

E. A. M. writes: "I have been using 'Antexema,' and am very pleased to say it is an excellent remedy. Thanks to 'Antexema,' the pimples on my face that I have been suffering from for about three years have completely gone. Not only has it taken away the pimples, but made my skin look much more healthy."

GOLD CREAM SUPERSEDED.

A satisfactory emollient is a necessity in every household, and in "Antexema" will be found



Pimples and skin irritation are cured by "Antexema."

something better in every way than cold cream or other similar preparations. At most these can only cool and soothe; but, at the same time, it must be remembered that many skin troubles, such as blackheads, are made worse by their use. "Antexema," on the contrary, is unequalled as a cooling, soothing emollient, but it possesses wonderful healing and curative powers; and for minor, everyday skin affections, such as chapped hands, cuts, burns, chafed or irritated skin, and things of that kind, "Antexema" is invaluable. Gentlemen who find a difficulty in shaving owing to the tenderness of their skin are delighted with "Antexema," which immediately allays any irritation and cools and soothes the skin.

A TRIAL CONVINCES.

"Antexema" is supplied by all Chemists and Stores at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per bottle, or can be obtained direct, post free, in plain wrapper, for 1s. 3d. or 2s. 9d. from "Antexema," 83, Castle-road, London, N.W. Easily obtainable of all leading Chemists and Druggists in the British Colonies and possessions. Read our family handbook, "Skin Troubles," which shows in a clear and simple manner the way to cure all skin troubles and how you may keep your skin healthy and free from all blemish. A copy is enclosed with every bottle of "Antexema." Commence the "Antexema" treatment to-day.



"Antexema" is supplied by all Chemists and Stores in the United Kingdom, British Colonies and possessions and in most foreign countries.

Five Points

that users of cod liver oil should bear in mind:

1st Point

Cod liver oil is the most valuable fat that can be employed for adding fat to the body; for not only does it do the same work as the other oils and fats, but it has in addition a distinct and striking medicinal, curative effect in certain cases of disease and in all "run-down" conditions of the body, which cannot be obtained from any other fatty substance.

2nd Point

Cod liver oil, while possessing these immense virtues, has nevertheless three great drawbacks, when used in its plain state. The first two are taste and smell, and the third is its almost inevitable disturbance of the stomach—indigestion. Experiments by doctors have proved that most people, particularly those who are very weak, are unable to extract more than about one-third of the curative and strengthening value of the oil.

3rd Point

From the cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion the offensive taste and smell have been taken away and, what is of still greater importance, the whole of the oil is readily absorbed by the system and passes into the structural fat of the body. The same set of doctors' experiments referred to above has proved that Scott's Emulsion weight for weight is more than three times as efficacious as plain cod liver oil. This is the result of the Scott process.

4th Point

If, therefore, you are seeking to better your physical condition, to restore health and strength or to cure any disease for which cod liver oil is a cure, you are three times more certain to do so by buying

SCOTT'S EMULSION

5th Point

If you are in doubt whether Scott's Emulsion will be better for you than cod liver oil, ask your doctor.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Ltd., 10-11 Stone-cutter Street, London, E.C.

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rd., W.; 391, Mare-st., Hackney; 17, George-
st., Croydon; 68, Church-st., Enfield; 62,
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Newington-caseway; 19, High-rd., Lee; 167,
Rushey-green, Cufford; 24, Bedford-hill,
Balham, and other Branches.

HOW TO MAKE AN OUTFIT FOR A BABY.

FINE FABRICS AND DAINY STITCHERY.

LINGERIE FOR LITTLE NURSERY PEOPLE.

Dainty stitchery is made quite a cult now by women who are reviving the rare old embroidery stitches in which their great-grandmothers excelled. Is there anything more beautiful upon which to lavish fine needlework than a layette for the baby?

It goes without saying that the finest and daintiest materials should be employed, and that there is a real reason why only the most skilful and careful needlework should be bestowed upon the outfit, in order that the infant's tender skin may not be injured by any roughness of material or stitchery.

The garments comprised in the layette—patterns for which can be obtained—will be seen sketched on this page. Let me begin my remarks upon each little habilliment with some observations concerning the elaborate gown illustrated in the centre of the picture, worn by the infant in its perambulator.

These pretty little yoke dresses have superseded the more elaborate robes that used to be worn,

bodice is quite plain, and the skirt is finished with tucks and a lace-edged frill. In all cases the centre of a width must be used for the front, necessitating a plaquette in the centre of the other width at the back. Each petticoat requires two and a quarter yards of material.

Saxony flannel is used for the flannels worn during the day and Welsh for those put on at night. Four yards of each will be required. The equalisation of warmth is an important point, so the skirt fullness at the back is carried up to the neck in box-pleats, which are arranged without any gap between. In front the flannel-folds completely over, and is secured by strings or safety-pins. The day flannels have the edges worked with button-hole stitch in scallops, and sometimes have the corners embroidered also. Those for nightwear are bound with silk flannel binding, a width and a half going to each flannel. Two and a half yards make two, as it is not now considered necessary to make them so very long, just over three-quarters of a yard being long enough.

Nightgowns are made of fine India longcloth, which is almost as fine as nainsook and more durable. Sometimes they have a plain yoke at the top, and are gathered at the waist beneath a band of insertion, the yoke being of double material. But in the model here shown the material is carried up to the neck, where it is gathered into a narrow band, in which a string of French braid is



No. 8,015.—A pretty and charming layette for an infant. Paper-patterns of each garment cost 3d. each, or the whole set can be supplied for 2s. 6d. post free. Apply to the Managers, Paper-Pattern Department, 2, Cannon-st. House, Cannon-st., E.C., mentioning the number of the picture.

which are now only brought out on the occasion of the christening or some other important function. Consequently one, or at the most two, of the latter suffice for all requirements, and in the majority of cases they are gifts from grandparents, if not heirlooms, and so do not come within the sphere of this article.

Of the monthly gowns six should be provided. They are made of fine hair cord materials, cambric, or nainsook. In make, both skirt and yoke lend themselves to a great variety of treatment. The former may have just a deep hem and one or two tucks, or a number of tucks of varying widths, and may be intersected by inset lace, and have a lace or embroidery frill, all of which will depend on the taste and purse of the maker.

The Requisite Curve.

As a rule the yoke is of tucked cambric and insertion, but very different effects are produced by the position in which they are placed; that is to say, whether they are horizontal, vertical, diagonal, or circular. In the latter case the upper edge of each width is slightly drawn in by whipping to give it the requisite curve.

The top of the skirt is likewise whipped to sew it on to the yoke, a plan that obviates all bulky and rough turnings. The fastening is at the back, and is arranged with very flat pearl buttons and loops, supplemented by a string of French braid run in the neck, which is finished with a narrow crossway fold.

Tiny bishop sleeves protect the arms, the fullness at the wrist being set into bands of the material edged with lace. Two and a half yards of cambric, six of insertion, and three of wide edging will be required for this comfortable little gown.

Cotton petticoats are only worn with the smart robes, so two will make an ample allowance. India longcloth is usually employed or nainsook. The

inserted. Braid is softer than tape, hence its employment.

At the waist are two or three rows of gathers across the front, stayed by a strap of insertion, from the ends of which are strings of the material, which, by the way, should not be tied in the centre of the back, but rather to one side to avoid pressure on the spine. It is well to remember that the long nightgowns are worn even after short clothes have been adopted for the daytime, so they should be made a good size to permit of growing. Two yards and a quarter of longcloth suffices for each.

Cambric shirts are not now much used, most mothers preferring those that are hand-knitted in fine wool. The best pattern is that which opens in front, as it is quite a difficult matter to manoeuvre an infant into a closed shirt. But if cambric shirts are used, they are made the selvedge way of the material, and consequently three-quarters of a yard of cambric will provide the set.

NOVELTIES IN JEWELLERY.

A charming brooch is made in the shape of a closely-set diamond shell, holding a perfectly round white pearl in the centre.

Animal heads are always popular as scarf-pins, and one of the most attractive is a tiny deer's head and antlers composed entirely of diamonds.

The basket-weave pattern is seen on a number of gold card-cases and purses in a rather dull finish, quite distinctive from the plain bright gold which appears in other schemes.

Some exceedingly large stones are seen on very long chains, connected by means of heavy gold links. On the other hand, some extremely light chains are also seen, but they are not so long.

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The most pronounced obesity yields readily to the marvellous fat-absorbent powers of Antipon, the course of treatment being consistently followed. At the same time the sufferer is gradually restored to robust health, muscular development returns, the nervous system regains balance and tone. This wonderful change is effected by the dual action of Antipon, which is a priceless tonic as well as a fat-absorbent. The digestive organs are "put to rights," appetite is rendered keen, and assimilation and nutrition made normal. Good food is Antipon's sole assistant: there are no disagreeable restrictions. Old-time cures (so-called) relied on semi-starvation and drugging: Antipon relies on food, so as to strengthen the muscles and nerve tissue while the superfluous fat is being eliminated and the tendency to "put on flesh" destroyed. Within a day and night the sufferer may count upon losing from 8oz. to 3lb., and then upon a steady daily decrease of weight until normal conditions are assured, when the doses may be discontinued, the cure being complete and lasting. Antipon is not unpleasing to the taste, is quite harmless, and contains no trace of anything mineral. It can be taken at all hours without fear of unpleasant after effects. Briefly, the Antipon treatment is simple, agreeable, and always effective.

Antipon is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by Chemists, Stores, etc., or, in the event of disappointment, may be obtained on sending remittance), post paid, privately packed, direct from The Antipon Company, 13, Buckingham-street, Strand, London, W.C.

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